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ACDA CLAIMS OF SOVIET ARMS VIOLATIONS ASSAILED

PM171656 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Yu. Viktorov article: "At Variance With the Geneva Accords"]

[Text] In the United States -- for the umpteenth time -- a propaganda clamor has been unleashed to "indict" the Soviet Union for alleged "violations" of treaty commitments. This time the initiator of this campaign is the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which has disseminated a report on instances of alleged noncompliance by the Soviet Union with arms limitation agreements. The agency's new propaganda opus, as the agency itself acknowledges, raises no "new" questions on this well-worn theme. It merely repeats the content of three well-known presidential reports to the U.S. Congress on this topic published in 1984 and 1985.

All these "indictments" were repeatedly and convincingly rebutted by the Soviet Union. Taking this into account, it might have been possible to disregard the U.S. Administration's hackneyed theses. But their danger lies in the fact that they are being used to deceive the public, extract money from the Congress to crank up the arms race, and justify the administration's intention to disregard existing agreements. For the question that is being posed at precisely this time is: Will the U.S. Congress agree to fund multibillion-dollar Pentagon programs, including the "star wars" program? It is also well known that in less than 2 months the U.S. President will have to make a decision on whether to continue to observe the limitations stipulated in the SALT II Treaty on the number of MIRVed strategic ballistic missiles. The objective in publishing the report becomes obvious from this. It is to prepare the American and foreign public for the U.S. "countermeasures" that the administration is currently formulating, about which agency director Adelman has spoken frankly at various briefings.

What are they attempting to accuse the Soviet Union of? Even the report itself describes most of the so-called "violations" as "probable," "possible in the future," or "unclear" because of "a shortage of facts." This in itself testifies to the unscrupulousness of the authors, who have not balked at offering the public such unsubstantiated material. As for some other "facts" served up in the report under the rubric "violations," there is not a grain of truth in them.

Here is a sample of this unsavory output. There is continuing speculation in the United States on the Soviet radar station under construction in the Krasnoyarsh region. Various functions are ascribed to it -- it is either an early warning station or an ABM station. However neither version corresponds to reality. This radar station is designed for tracking space objects and monitoring outer space and therefore has nothing to do with the ABM treaty.

Also groundless is the story being spread by Washington that, in addition to the one new type of ICBM authorized by the SALT II Treaty, a second new type is being created [sozdayetsya] in the USSR. In practice this is how they are attempting to depict the modernized missile known as the RS-12M, whose characteristics are completely in accordance with the provisions of the SALT II Treaty.

The U.S. complaints that the USSR encrypts telemetric information received from the missile during tests, which is supposedly necessary for verification [kontrol] under the SALT II Treaty, cannot stand up to close examination. The USSR does not encrypt such information. With a view to resolving this question, we asked the United States to specify the parameters which, in its opinion, ought not to be encrypted. The U.S. side refused to do this, which confirms yet again how farfetched its complaints are.

Another totally farfetched claim is the one that the Soviet Union has supposedly exceeded the quantitative level of strategic delivery vehicles existing at the time the SALT II Treaty was signed. It was declared at the signing of the treaty that the USSR had 2,504 strategic delivery vehicles. This quantity has not increased by a single unit. The sublevels set for MIRVed missiles and for heavy bombers carrying long-range "air-to-surface" cruise missiles are also being rigorously observed.

Displaying a constructive approach toward relations with the United States, the Soviet Union has already supplied exhaustive clarifications on these and on all other issues raised by the U.S. side. These clarifications were supplied both at the specially established Soviet-U.S. Permanent Consultative Commission, and through diplomatic channels. The invalidity of the U.S. side's claims was fully proved. It is, however, evident that certain forces in the United States are unwilling to come to terms with this. By spreading deliberate slander, they are striving to play down everything new and positive that emerged in Soviet-U.S. relations as a result of the Geneva summit meeting and, as in the past, are seeking ways to attain military superiority over the USSR by cranking up the arms race, which is contrary to existing agreements in the arms limitation sphere.

The United States -- particularly under the incumbent administration -- is trying to place itself above international law and custom and to implement a policy whose correctness and fairness are measured only in terms of U.S. judgments and, ultimately, in terms of strength. In light of all this, it is not the United States but the USSR that is fully justified in feeling anxious about the other side's failure to fulfill the commitments it has adopted.

Take for instance the starting of work on the "star wars" program, which is aimed ultimately at the creation [sozdaniye] of a U.S. territorial ABM system. This is indeed totally contrary to the 1972 ABM Treary, which is of unlimited duration. Actions by the United States such as the deployment of large radar stations with parameters close to those of ABM radar stations on its own territory and beyond its borders also do not accord with this treaty's provisions. The treaty is seriously threatened by work in the sphere of mobile ABM radar stations, MIRV's for antimissile missiles, tests of antimissile missiles created [sozdannyy] on the basis of ICBM's, and so on.

Take another example. After signing in 1979 the SALT II Treaty, which establishes a balance between USSR and U.S. strategic forces, the U.S. side refused to ratify it. While demagogically stating its intention to comply with the provisions of the treaty, the U.S. Administration in practice steered a course toward changing in its own favor the prevailing approximate balance of strategic forces. The deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in certain West European countries is aimed at this. This is also shown by the U.S. activity in implementing its numerous strategic programs. Some of these are now beginning not to fit within the bounds of the existing accords. This U.S. line is having an adverse influence on the course of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms, which is by no means conducive to implementing the accord on accelerating those talks which was reached at summit level.

Other facts testifying to the U.S. side's disdainful attitude toward observing its own juridical and political commitments could also be cited. However, what has already been said shows that the thrust of the U.S. Administration's actions is to conceal its own efforts to undermine and erode the existing system of agreements in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction beneath a screen of statements and reports regarding imagined "Soviet" violations of treaty provisions. The method is not new.

"All parties must fully comply with the agreements they conclude" -- this thesis contained in the U.S. agency's report should be addressed primarily to the current U.S. Administration. It is hard to imagine that the U.S. side does not realize what consequences arise from its steps contravening the existing accords. This line tends to disorganize normal relations between states. It in no way accords with the U.S. leaders' statements regarding their desire to organize constructive relations with the Soviet Union.

Nor is it an accident that the campaign to accuse the USSR of "violating" its commitments is being resumed now, when the United States has failed to come up with a constructive answer to the large-scale Soviet initiatives in the sphere of disarmament and security. The forces that are making colossal profits out of the production of more and more new types of weapons are trying to question the feasibility of the USSR's proposals and its readiness to fulfill existing and future accords.

The 27th CPSU Congress stated that the desire for military superiority objectively cannot yield any political gain for anyone. The Soviet Union proceeds precisely on the basis of this truth. Therefore it cannot have any incentives to abandon or violate accords formulated on the basis of euality and identical security.

In accordance with its Constitution, the Soviet Union bases its relations with other countries on conscientious fulfillment of the commitments arising from the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and from the international treat treaties conclude by the USSR. This principle is one of the fundamental principles in the foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union. And it is strictly observed.

Taking into account the great importance for the cause of peace of Soviet-U.S. agreements in the sphere of limiting and reducing strategic arms and other treaty documents aimed at strengthening the peoples' security, we are entitled to expect the U.S. side not merely in words but in deeds to conscientiously fulfill the commitments it has assumed.

PRAVDA RAPS ADELMAN REMARKS IN ACADA BROCHURE

PM111330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5

[T. Anatolyev "Rejoinder": "Why the Repetition?"]

[Text] The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has published with enviable haste a brochure containing the Washington administration's jarring fabrications about so-called "Soviet violations of arms control agreements."

Why, one asks? Why repeat a lie when everyone knows that even if a lie is repeated many times that still does not make it true. But the authors of the libelous brochure do not count on that. They have another, extremely specific goal: to cast aspersions on the broad range of major new Soviet proposals aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and ensuring reliable international security, and to call into question the very possibility of ending the arms race and ensuring disarmament.

K. Adelman, director of the agency, states outright in the foreword to this "publication" that certain "Soviet treaty violations...threaten the future viability of the arms control process." He went so far as to say that "this is actually a dangerous form of unilateral disarmament under the cover of bilateral arms control."

You see how simple everything is. For the United States any new agreements with the USSR in the arms limitation and reductions sphere would essentially mean "unilateral disarmament," so they are not worth talking about. We will say bluntly that Mr Adelman's thinking is simplistic if he supposes that this excuse for logic could justify to the public Washington's reluctance to provide a constructive response to the Soviet initiatives.

BOGACHEV COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR MORATORIUM ISSUE

LD142334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2233 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In the postwar years, the United States has carried out more nuclear weapons tests than all the other countries of the world put together. Nevertheless, President Reagan considers that the Soviet Union has acted "unjustly" in relation to the United States in calling upon it to join in the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions declared almost 8 months ago. The United States cannot now speak of a ban on nuclear explosions, the President said in an interview to the American BALTIMORE SUN newspaper.

Having spent more than a trillion dollars in the last 5 years on preparations for war, Reagan alleges that the Soviet Union is still outstripping the United States in the military sphere, and that stopping American nuclear tests will -- according to him -- "leave the United States in a position where it is increasingly lagging behind." The President preferred not to specify how many more trillion dollars he intends to spend on nuclear armaments in order to get close to what he described as the "United States' long-term aim" -- the cessation of nuclear tests.

Washington's refusal to come to agreement on a total cessation of nuclear explosions illuminates before the whole world the present U.S. Administration's obstructionist position on the whole spectrum of problems of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, and shows the insincerity of statements by U.S. officials about their aspiration "to make nuclear weapons outmoded and powerless". Under these conditions, the U.S. Administration is compelled to dodge and maneuver.

Speaking about the "danger" of a moratorium, the President reaches the absurd conclusion that an accord on ending nuclear explosions will allegedly be possible only "at a time when the nuclear forces of restraint are no longer such an essential element of international security and stability as at present." Putting forward this abstruse thesis, the U.S. Administration is attempting to prove that the path to stability and mutual trust is through the unlimited build up and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union proposes banning tests of nuclear weapons, thereby taking an important step along the path to eliminating arsenals of mass attack. Washington is attempting to legalize nuclear weapons tests.

Instead of the measures for effectively verifying observation of a ban on nuclear explosions put forward by the Soviet Union, Washington is proposing the creation of an "inspection" for observing the continuation of these tests. Against all logic, the White House is even trying to portray this initiative as almost a good will gesture by the United States...

For the 8th month in succession, the USSR has not carried out any nuclear explosions, having given the U.S. Administration extra time to weigh the Soviet proposals. In making this goodwill gesture the Soviet Union has incurred some expenses, both in military and national economic respects. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions cannot continue indefinitely.

The Soviet Union has announced that it will not carry out nuclear explosions after 31 March either, until the United States' first nuclear explosion.

The U.S. Administration will now have just as much time to evaluate the impact of a nuclear moratorium on the stability of the world situation as it wishes.

GROMYKO MEETS WESTERN ANTI-WAR ACTIVISTS

LD171804 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 17 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko today received in the Kremlin a group of foreign participants in the third information meeting -- seminar of representatives of anti-war organizations of Western Europe, USA and Canada.

The group includes prominent peace champions representing a wide spectrum of anti-militaristic forces in their countries; retired Brigadier General Michael Harbottle of Great Britain, director of the Centre for International Peace, administrator of the international group "Generals for Peace and Disarmament"; Hermod Lannung of Denmark, chairman of the National Preparatory Committee of the World Congress devoted to the International Year of Peace, member of the Radical Party's leadership, president of the World Association of World Federalists; Claudio Gentili, chief of the department of the struggle for peace and disarmament of the Christian Association of Italian Working People; Robert Penner, coordinator of the Canadian Peace Alliance; Howard Frazier of the USA, executive director of Promoting Enduring Peace; Rudolf Merker of the FRG, chairman of the Bonn district organization of the SDP [Social Democratic Party]; Eva Norland of Sweden, leader of the Women for Peace movement; leaders of peace organizations from Belgium, Greece, Netherlands, Finland, France, Switzerland.

During the conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the demands of peace champions in many countries are consonant with the recent Soviet peace initiatives.

The anti-war movements that have been launched in many states on all continents are highly assessed in the Soviet Union.

Andrey Gromyko dwelt particularly on the proposals set out in the Statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15, as well as on the foundations of the all-embracing system of international security which was set out in detail in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th congress of the Soviet Communists.

It was stressed that the program of consolidating peace which the Soviet Union is conducting consistently shows what must be done for the improvement of the international situation and solution of the cardinal problem of the present -- removal of the threat of war. The essence of this program is complete elimination of nuclear arms by the end of the current century and prevention of the militarization of outer space. The Soviet peace initiatives are equally addressed to governments and peoples of all countries, large and small, no matter where they are situated, in the West or in the East, in the north or in the south.

Advancing its proposals the Soviet Union proceeds from the view that in conditions of nuclear menace [an] objective situation has formed in which confrontation between capitalism and socialism can proceed exclusively in the forms of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry.

The participants in the conversation from foreign countries stressed that the Soviet proposals evoke broad response the world over. These proposals are highly assessed by peoples.

Taking part in the conversation were Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet A.E. Voss, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet T.N. Menteshashvili, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee G.A. Zhukov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD161849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 16 Mar 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with political observers Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin and Nikolay Shishlin; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades. This week's events show that the ideas and solutions of the complex international problems facing mankind advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress are not just finding a wide response among the international public, but are being reflected in the stance taken by a whole range of states. I am thinking specifically of the letter from the so-called Delhi six -- that is, the leaders of the following six states: Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece -- which once again recently sent messages to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States containing their proposals and their ideas on improving the international situation. In particular, these leaders express the idea of setting up a system of international security.

It is precisely this aspect that is consonant with the proposal put forth by the Soviet Union -- the proposal was set out in the 27th CPSU Congress Central Committee Political Report -- on setting up an all-embracing system of international security. I am not going to repeat everything that is in this Soviet concept, but I want to draw your attention to the fact that in the military sphere the Soviet Union promotes the idea that the nuclear powers should renounce war, both nuclear and conventional, against each other and against third states. Very closely linked with this is the second proposal, that an arms race in space should not be permitted, that all nuclear weapons tests should be halted, and that these should be eliminated completely; that chemical weapons should be banned and destroyed, and that the development of other means of mass destruction should be renounced. The message from the Delhi six says that it would be very useful, on the threshold of a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, if the Soviet Union and the United States were not to carry out nuclear explosions, at least until this meeting.

The position of the Soviet Union is known. Effective last August we unilaterally introduced a moratorium on conducting nuclear explosions whether for military or peaceful purposes. Then, in the Statement on 15 January by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, we extended this moratorium until 31 March. In other words, we gave the Americans an opportunity to consider their position once again and to discuss carefully once again the situation that has come about. We made yet another good-will gesture.

[Shishlin] Viktor Nikolayevich, I think that we should add here the fact that the Soviet Union did not simply carry out this good-will act and unilaterally end all nuclear tests. In addition to this, the Soviet Union invited the United States and Great Britain to start talks immediately and without delay in order to conclude a treaty of full value on ending all nuclear tests, naturally with the appropriate monitoring, including on-site inspection, so that there was also a purely working proposal here in order to reach a real agreement. Well, we have said many times what an accord would lead to, because it would indeed signify a great deal in the purely military and technical area too; but the main thing is that it would be a breakthrough toward the creation of a new atmoshpere, not just in Soviet-U.S. relations but in international relations in general. But the new position which has been set out in the reply by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the joint approach by the leaders of the six states amounts to this: The Soviet Union will refrain from carrying out nuclear tests until such time as the United States carries out a nuclear explosion. This is in fact a continuation of the line, the very firm line, aimed at trying to reach a real agreement in so far as the U.S. "no" to all these proposals moves and actions might have consequences on many different planes.

[Levin] I would also say that the reply by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev -- and attention has to be given to this -- puts forth a proposal on working out the treaty you are talking about on banning nuclear tests completely, and there too we are raising the issue in a new way. We are proposing that we set out working on such a treaty without delay and that the appropriate talks be resumed or started in any form, be it bilateral, trilateral, or multilateral talks, and that this not be tied to any other issues. This, too, is a new point, and a very important point which testifies to the constructive nature of our position and a sincere desire to find some points of contact with the Americans.

[Shishlin] From the very beginning it was stated by the Soviet Union that we do not link the ending of nuclear tests with the rejection by the United States of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, just as we do not link with it the issue -- and the solution of the issue -- of eliminating medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

[Levin] I am thinking of the fact that now we are also proposing bilateral talks, this is a new point.

[Bovin] Unfortunately, however, there is an old point that can be seen very clearly indeed here, the fact that the Americans are continuing to say the same "no" they have been saying all along, and this is characteristic of Reagan's policy and position. And overall it has to be said that the U.S. position is so vulnerable that from the viewpoint of world public opinion, even from the viewpoint of very many politicians in America itself, Reagan's position is absolutely unconstructive and contradicts common sense. For example, things have reached the point where the U.S. House of Representatives has adopted a special resolution which demands that the U.S. President, in the first place, ratify -- we do not have treaties with the United States; we have signed...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Two.

[Bovin] Two treaties, limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and dealing with nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. We have signed them but the United States has not ratified them. And so the House of Representatives is demanding that the President, in the first place, ratify both these treaties immediately, and second, that he join in talks with the Soviet Union on the conclusion of a treaty on an all-embracing ban on nuclear explosions. The President sent a special letter to the House of Representatives and stated in this letter that this resolution of the House of Representatives runs counter to the interests of the national security of the United States.

The evolution of the U.S. position is very interesting. To begin with it was like this: The Russians do not want to monitor, and if there is not going to be any monitoring then there will be no agreement. Later it became clear that things were not like this at all. By all means, we say, there will be a monitoring system, let us agree and include on-site inspection, in other words, this trump card, this argument, is knocked out of their hand.

They then began talking like this: We need to carry out nuclear tests because we need to modernize our nuclear weapons; the Russians have overtaken us; they have done all they need to; we have fallen behind and we have to catch up. Then it became clear that this was not the truth either. And now, it would appear, there is no room for any further withdrawal, yet Reagan has constructed himself yet another redoubt. His logic is as follows: The nuclear weapons that we currently possess are the main means for deterring the Soviet Union. But in order for this means of deterrence to be good it needs to be tested from time to time, otherwise its reliability will be low.

There are, say, 10,000 warheads in store there: Who knows what happens to them over a 10 year period. In order to be sure, each batch must be tested regularly. And Reagan says to begin with we must reach agreement on reducing nuclear weapons, then afterwards talk about banning tests. That is to say, everything is now being turned the other way around.

Of course, it is sad that the Americans are behaving in this way because all people are now waiting for the second summit meeting. As we know, it would be very good and desirable if it were possible to resolve some specific issues at this meeting. Well, all right, the first time they met, they talked, they to to know each other. On the second occasion it would be desirable to solve some specific problems. There are two problems which are more or less capable of being viewed as candidates for solution: The problem of a nuclear test ban, and the Euroweapons problem. But, unfortunately, the position of the U.S. Administration here, for the present, does not leave any room for optimism, to say the least.

[Shishlin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, you have touched upon a very serious question here, because whatever happens we are still obliged to view all actions of the United States, and also our own actions, through the prism of a possible Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. And if one looks closely at the list of serious actions that have been undertaken by the United States, and not just the rhetoric, then we see that besides the refusal to follow the example of the Soviet Union with regard to ending nuclear tests, the United States -- and more precisely the administration -- is making an attempt to set a new record in increasing military expenditure, forming a military budget of the order of $320 billion. True, it has to be said that the budget was, in fact, rejected in the House of Representatives by an absolutely mad majority -- only 12 votes were cast in favor of this military budget, which was put forward by the administration. These are two fairly massive items.

The third thing worth noting is the way in which the United States is acting with regard to regional conflicts. As we know, in literally every direction the United States is trying to exert the pressure of force in order to achieve a rerun of all these regional conflicts in its own way. Then unfriendly actions are being taken against the Soviet Union -- I would not call them pin-pricks -- actions like, say, the statement on the need for the Soviet Union to sharply restrict the number of our diplomatic workers at the UN headquarters in New York.

[Bovin] Concretely, this matter has three groups: There are representatives of the Soviet Union, the Ukraine, and Belorussia; working there altogether are 175 people...

[Levin, interrupting] Two hundred and seven...

[Bovin] Two hundred and seventy-five people, right, excuse me. And the United States is proposing to take away 105 of them over a 2-year period, saying that there are too many. It is amusing to hear all this coming from them, because it is we who are working there, and we who have to determine whether they are needed or not, and how many people we need. Of course this is an impolite act, a hostile initiative directed toward the Soviet Union in general; and before a summit meeting it seems quite strange, particularly during the preparation period.

[Shishlin] Yes, and the statement by the Soviet UN Association, directs attention, legitimately directed attention at the choice of the time for taking this action. It seems to me that the following question is not being asked idly by people concerned with foreign policy problems: Does not everything that we witness in the scheme of U.S. policy signify a certain departure, a recoiling, on the part of the United States from the spirit of Geneva, from those accords [dogovorennosti] of a, well, quite general character, which were arrived at during the first Soviet-U.S. summit meeting? This is a more than serious question.

[Levin] I have the impression that the Americans are inclined to create the impression that they very much want the meeting, but in actual fact they really, in a way, do not show genuine interest. Let us take two aspects: The question is always being raised in the United States of the time for a meeting to take place. One high-ranking representative of the administration will speak, then another; then recently Reagan himself joined in the game: He says, well, all right, if June and July are of no use, maybe December. But underneath all these conversations the essence of the problem gets further away. Let us take Reagan's most recent proposal concerning ending nuclear tests: More properly it does not concern ending them. Reagan made a loud-mouthed declaration that he had proposed that the Soviet Union conclude an agreement [soglasheniye] on a new system for observing nuclear explosions.

[Bovin, interrupting] This logic is quite the wrong way round: We propose reaching agreement on control in order that nuclear tests not be carried out. And Reagan [Bovin chuckles slightly] proposes reaching agreement on the control of conducting nuclear tests. There you have, properly speaking, the fundamental difference between the two approaches.

[Levin] Quite right. But conducting nuclear tests does not diminish the acuteness of the problem; if nuclear explosions are to continue then that means the improvement [sovershenstvovaniye] of nuclear weapons will continue; that means the threat is not reduced, is not removed.

[Shishlin] And here, Viktor Nikolayevich, it seems to me that U.S. political circles do not, in my opinion, accurately read the Soviet Union's intentions or their own interests. What do I mean? I would like to say with all clarity: The Soviet Union has an interest in a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, but its interest in this meeting is in no way greater than that of the United States of America. The interest is absolutely equal. While at the 27th party congress and in the program documents which were adopted by the congress, in the party Central Committee Political Report, and in practical conclusions, a new approach is affirmed toward international relations. In this approach we are really striving for equal security for all states, great, medium-sized and small -- at the same time, in the actions of the United States, as before, there is a blind trust in strength in the hope of outplaying its opponent in a nuclear age who has at his disposal at least equivalent capabilities for causing what is called unacceptable damage. And this is of course a cardinal question: Here we cannot build such illusions that this new approach, this new way of thinking, this new philosophy, if you like, in international relations, can be asserted of itself, as if by the wave of a magic wand and that everyone will be illumined with the light of truth [istina]. No, unfortunately this will not happen. But surely elementary honesty, elementary restraint, elementary common sense, these must surely induce the United States -- and not just the United States, but its partners too -- to assess this situation in a new way and not let slip these really unique chances which are present in the political situation in 1986 in order to implement practical steps on limiting and rolling back the arms race.

[Bovin] I am troubled by yet another circumstance: When you look now at domestic political life in America -- well, of course I am exaggerating -- but there is a kind of element of, perhaps, a return to McCarthyism that can be observed there, especially in connection with Nicaragua. Just now, when Reagan is asking Congress for $100 million -- that is $70 million for military aid, and $30 million for so-called humanitarian aid for the contras, the Congress, for understandable reasons, is wavering quite a bit on this matter. It is not yet clear what decision will be made and Reagan is kicking up a great fuss, trying by hook or by crook to persuade the Congress to agree with him. But the key in which this dialogue is now being conducted is reminiscent of the epoch of McCarthyism, because the question is put thus: Who does not support Reagan's proposal is a supporter of the communists, is not an American patriot, acts against the interests of the United Sates -- that is how questions were put when there was the witch hunt under Senator McCarthy.

And it must be said that this is provoking a reaction in the other direction, because very many senators and congressmen are simply alarmed at this kind of impertinent, high-handed kind of unceremonious pressure which Shultz, Reagan, Weinberger, and all sorts of small fry from the White House come out with.

I have not seen this kind of mass pressure in recent years; I have not seen anything to compare with this kind of pressure that is now happening in connection with Nicaragua. You could drive a horse and coach through the gaps in what Reagan says on Nicaragua. Generally there is the impression that Nicaraguan paratroopers are about to land in Washington tomorrow or the day after, capture the White House, and that will be the end for America. A complete catastrophe: This is the kind of feeling that arises out of what is being said there.

[Levin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, I want to illustrate your thought with the words of Senator Edward Kennedy, a highly influential figure on the U.S. political horizon. Regarding pressure in connection with Nicaragua, in connection with granting a loan as aid to the Nicaraguan contras, he says directly: The champions of bankrupt policy always attempt to put in doubt the patriotism of those who are against such a policy. This is a direct answer to Reagan. And how is this perceived, say, in Western Europe? Well, Marion Donhoff publisher of the weekly DIE ZEIT writes that what is observed now in the United States is a kind of unbridled uplift -- she calls it energy -- and beyond this energy can be seen nationalism...

[Bovin, interrupting] Chauvinism, even.

[Levin] Chauvinism. She also writes that as a result, appearing is a kind of euphoric nationalism, for example, that was manifested in all its glory at the Los Angeles Olympic Games. We are again fully armed, and nobody can do anything to us: Such slogans, Donhoff writes, are expressed in the movies "Rambo," "Rocky IV" and "Red Dawn."

[Bovin] Yes, such a motif, so to speak, of permitting everything, and of such a supremacy is very noticeable in American political talk just now -- mostly in their speeches -- but after all the politics are left the words and deeds. And what is being said in Washington, of course, not only damages the political atmosphere but is indeed a serious obstacle for any kind of normal development of events, for any attempt to understand each other, or to move further along the path that existed in Geneva. I have the impression that the United States is shifting -- as Nikolay Vladimirovich said -- away from this path onto some totally different path, a dangerous path.

[Shishlin] This, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, is characteristic. You remember, before Geneva U.S. President Reagan addressed the UN General Assembly and talked there about the enormous importance of overcoming these regional conflict situations; he kept bringing to the fore on this account all manner of highly contentious proposals. However, nobody denies that regional conflicts are clouding the international situation in the most serious way. And yet as far as regional conflicts are concerned, the first norm is of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. The United States tramples over this norm. It is not simply violating it, it is trampling over it, it is not taking it into consideration.

[Bovin] And then there is the phrase: elimination of conflicts. After all, it is also necessary to think what it means. From the viewpoint of Reagan, say, the elimination of the conflict in Nicaragua means victory for the contras. The elimination of the conflict in Afghanistan means that the dushmans capture Kabul and establish their power there.

[Shishlin] Well, yes.

[Bovin] And the same for Savimbi in Angola. This is what the elimination of conflict represents from Reagan's view point.

[Shishlin] Yes, a kind of Grenada version.

[Levin] In the United States they even talk about Reagan's doctrine, and they call the removal of dictator Duvalier in Haiti a pattern for the implementation of Reagan's doctrine. It has allegedly been possible to bypass the leftists, they say, and after removing Duvalier, to put in they own people. But in the first place, the Haitians themselves have, as it is possible to judge from the reports coming from this long-suffering country, a completely different point of view and they insist that people directly connected with the Duvalier regime leave, so that there will be a true, genuine democratization. But the Americans in their egoistic interests very much want the preservation, as they say, of Duvalierism without Duvalier. The very same U.S. policy can be seen also in the Philippines. The main thing for them is to provide themselves with a base. Everything has been aimed and directed at this. That is, U.S. interests, crudely speaking, tower over everything, and this the essence of Reagan's doctrine as I understand it.

[Shishlin] On the whole the United States has, of course, many troubles with its policy in relation to the developing world, such as you recalled about Haiti -- and it has indeed been a torture chamber, one of the darkest torture chambers in the Caribbean basin -- and what has been done in the Philippines: All this, on the whole, is not only a consequence of some kind of nationalist phenomena but is a consequence of this neocolonialist course being carried out by the United States. It has now announced a line of neoglobalism, and at the same time all this is wrapped up in sufficiently neat words, and it portrays this matter in such a way that the policy of neoglobalism, on its own, is supposedly aimed at asserting freedom and democracy everywhere. It does assert freedom and democracy everywhere: In Grenada it claims freedom and democracy, and for those who are murdering peaceful inhabitants in Nicaragua and exerting unparalleled power pressure upon this independent, small and sovereign state. It is of course exerting influence upon the situation which has now risen in Angola and is attempting to turn it its way; and they are exerting influence also in the context of broad world politics.

What does this mean? In the context of broad world politics it cannot but impose the darkest kind of imprint. We are for trust, for a breakthrough leading to an accord, for resolving the truly cardinal issues connected above all with the issue of international security and the radical improvement of international relations. A policy directed toward overcoming these conflict situations, toward extinguishing hot spots, can and must be an important element, an important link in the radical improvement of the international political climate.

[Bovin] The United States very often talks about its vital interests, that its policy provides the defense of its vital interests. It has interests everywhere -- in Central and South America, naturally everywhere -- in Africa, everywhere. But for some reason it forgets that the Soviet Union also has its vital interests. If we are to talk seriously and if we are to talk on an equal basis, then any kind of an accord presupposes a mutual account of lawful interests of each other. But the U.S. forgets this aspect; it thinks not of the interests of others, only its own.

[Shishlin] As a matter of fact, I am returning now to the ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress. I want to say that the address to the whole world, of the proposals put forth by the Soviet Union, judging by the response to the congress -- and this is of course reaction on different levels -- well, this address can be heard in all corners of the world. As a matter of fact, it seems as if there are now two strata of world politics. We are talking about one stratum, a dramatic and acute one, connected with stormy conflicts, conflicts which are at times very alarming. There is also a kind of latent work, which reflects the objective necessity of mankind to survive.

To survive: this is the very same common interest which is capable of uniting not only people but is capable of uniting also countries and governments of these countries in order to remove the threat of nuclear nightmare from mankind. This work which is being carried out in 1986 by the Soviet Union -- work with which our socialist friends and our socialist allies express their solidarity, work which is finding echo in the developing countries, in the political dialogue being conducted with the developed capitalist countries -- this work makes it possible for us to say that we can be optimists. We are not unreserved optimists, but when standing on a realistic base, it is necessary to see that possibilities for the improvement of the world political climate do exist, and there is of course no doubt about the resolve of the Soviet Union in utilizing these possibilities.

[Levin] I would like to draw the attention of our listeners to the issue of the response -- in the first place in Western Europe, because Europe plays a special role in international politics -- to the position of the United States of America. Now, let us say, in the FRG it is possible to hear quite often a view, which is being expressed in the press, that a struggle for people's hearts and minds, a struggle between East and West, is being carried out. Such an expression as peaceful war is even being used. We are against any kind of war, we are for mutual understanding, we are for finding points of contact. We do not want to chase the United States into some kind of a blind alley so that it will be uncomfortable; we do not wish to pressure it. No. We want to talk on an equal basis talk which would correspond to the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union, and also to the interests of universal peace. The understanding of the fact that our policy is constructive and active is making itself more and more widely known.

The new edition of the CPSU program confirms with a new strength that the CPSU firmly and steadfastly stands up for Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social system.

Comrades, our broadcast finishes. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

U.S. NAVAL SHIP 'VIOLATION' IN CRIMEA PROTESTED

LD180829 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 18 Mar 86

["Protest Note to U.S. Embassy in Moscow" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- A protest note was presented to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow over U.S. warships' violation of the state border of the USSR off the southern coast of the Crimea in the Black Sea on March 13.

The embassy's attention was called to the fact that the action was of a demonstrative, defiant nature and pursued clearly provocative aims. The note said it was not the first time that U.S. naval ships deliberately failed to comply with the laws and rules of the USSR concerning the regime of Soviet territorial waters, the inadmissibility of which has been repeatedly pointed out to the U.S. side.

Such violations, the note emphasized, can have serious consequences the responsibility for which will be wholly on the United States.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry demanded that the U.S. side take proper measures to rule out similar provocative actions in future.

U.S.-SOVIET TRADE COUNCIL HEAD REMARKS ON TALKS

LD142021 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- The president of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council said today that the economic development program adopted by the Soviet Union offered good opportunities for progress in U.S.-Soviet economic cooperation.

Speaking in a TASS interview on the results of his visit to Moscow, James Giffen said the U.S. business community had of late been showing an ever greater interest in broader business contacts with the U.S.S.R. He said that had been borne out by a recent regular meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade and economic council in Moscow, which had been attended by a record number of U.S. businessmen.

The number of firms interested in cooperation with Soviet organizations was also on the increase, Giffen said, noting that the number of the councils's U.S. members had in the past six months grown by 15 percent.

Further growth in U.S.-Soviet trade, however, Giffen said, required improvements in the political climate. He stressed that U.S. business quarters interested in brisker business cooperation with the U.S.S.R. should exert efforts to remove the legislative constraints on trade with this country, which existed in the United States, most notably the export controls act and the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

During his visit here Giffen was received by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov. He also had meetings with senior officials of the bank for foreign trade, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR, the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and a number of other departments.

FURTHER REACTION TO UN STAFF CUT DEMAND

Termed 'Unlawful, Illegitimate'

LD170702 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 17 TASS -- The American Government's demand for cuts in the staffs of the New York-based permanent missions of the USSR, Belorussia, and the Ukraine at the United Nations is unlawful and illegitimate, it runs counter to the existing norms of international law, Vasily Safronchuk, acting permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, has declared.

In an interview with the ABC television network, he stressed that the American action violated the 1947 Headquarters Agreement and the 1975 Vienna Convention, and contradicts the legal conclusion of the International Law Commission. Under the conclusion, it is the missions which have the exclusive right to determine their own structure and size.

UN Association Deplores Move

PM151429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Voice of the Soviet Public"]

[Text] The Soviet UN Association, which unites politicians, public figures, scientists, lawyers, and thousands of citizens of the USSR, has made a statement. It expresses concern at the U.S. Government's recent demand for a cut in the numbers of personnel at the USSR's mission to the United Nations in New York. This act can only be seen as a challenge to the international community of nations and evidence of the U.S. Administration's disregard for the generally accepted civilized norms of behavior in the international arena. The U.S. actions, the document says, are contrary to international law and create additional difficulties to the normal functioning of the United Nations.

Expressing its indignation at the U.S. actions, the statement stresses, the Soviet UN Association supports the demand that the U.S. Government create normal conditions for the work of the missions of UN member-states and renounce actions detrimental to that organization, which was created to assert the ideas of peace and international cooperation.

REACTION CONTINUES TO CONTRA AID CAMPAIGN

IZVESTIYA Article

PM171255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Palladin report under the rubric "Following Events": "A Country as a Target"]

[Text] Washington -- Suspecting all and sundry of foul play and lack of patriotism, the Reagan administration is trying to foist on its citizens the idea of mass control of their conduct and thoughts by means of "lie detectors." And James Reston believes that America really does need a device capable of detecting attempts to sin against the truth. But in the opinion of the doyen of American commentators it should be used against those who accuse everyone else of lying. That idea was suggested to Reston by the White House's latest slander campaign against the Sandinist revolution.

"The administration believes that it can sell refrigerators to the Eskimos," the venerable journalist writes in this context. "This time, however, it has gone too far: Congress and the press no longer want to trust its fabrications about the Nicaraguan problem."

Reston's indignation is not hard to understand. In striving for a fourfold increase in aid to the "contras" -- its hirelings -- and deliberately whipping up anticommunist hysteria to that end, the White House has recently surpassed itself in terms of demagoguery. The unbridled imagination of its occupants has been painting a picture of a future apocalypse of the threat that 2.8 million Nicaraguans pose to the West's most powerful state -- and one which is armed to the teeth.

The head of the Washington Administration fancies that he sees "a 'Red' tide washing our shores coming from Nicaragua." Presidential speechwriter Patrick Buchanan is worried by even more nightmarish visions. According to Buchanan the Sandinists, having routed the "contras," will "overturn Central America" like a playing card and 20 million refugees will come flooding into the United States with "spies, saboteurs, terrorists, and murderers" infiltrating their ranks.

In urging his fellow countrymen to support his course of escalating the war against Nicaragua "before it is too late," the head of the White House is being consistent in his own way. "Nothing exercises the President so much as the desire to bring democracy to Central America, including Nicaragua," Buchanan attests. The threat posed to Nicaraguans by such "democracy" was described in THE WASHINGTON POST recently by Bill (Gendoll), who took part in previous U.S. aggression against that country.

In 1928 he went to Nicaragua as part of a Marine landing force sent to quell the people's uprising led by Augusto Sandino. "We committed violence, we burned people's homes there," (Gendoll) admitted. The same thing is being repeated in Nicaragua today, THE WASHINGTON POST adds, only now the atrocities are being committed by the "contras" -- which does not prevent the White House from honoring them as "freedom fighters," "spiritual brothers," and the "moral equivalent of the U.S. founding fathers." "The 'contras' military chiefs consist entirely of officers from Somoza's guards, who fought to the very end on the side of the dictatorship" overthrown by the Sandinists. THE NEW YORK TIMES remarks that many of them have been serving the CIA ever since then.

And it is to those cutthroats that the Reagan administration wants to give another $100 million. The paupers' boots have worn thin, the White House laments, their uniforms are threadbare, and every last cartridge has to be counted. Will Congress really leave in the lurch those "freedom fighters" whose only thoughts, apparently, are about forcing the Sandinists to enter into peace talks?! And because the administration itself is filled with the desire to solve the problem amicably, it sent presidential special envoy Philip Habib to Central America for that purpose.

But on the unofficial level administration spokesmen reveal much more of the true intentions toward Nicaragua. Replying to a question from a journalist here who asked recently whether U.S. actions did not betoken a desire to stifle the Sandinist revolution, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said: "To be frank, that is precisely how it is."

Thus all is made clear. The only question is how to carry out what has been planned. The general opinion is that the "contras" are in no condition to carry out a counterrevolution by themselves. Furthermore, with the exception of the White House, everyone here acknowledges that giving $100 million to the "contras" is like applying a poultice to a corpse ("The administration is beating a dead horse," THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER writes in this regard.)

Nevertheless the White House, headed by the President himself, is stubbornly insisting on using the carrot and the "big stick" (in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES' expression) to urge Congress to vote on 19 March for a continuation of the bloodshed in Nicaragua.

As always, the Reagan administration's obsession with anticommunism and military adventures prevails to the detriment of the hopes of millions of its fellow countrymen. "Every gun given to the 'contras' dooms a few more old people in America to hunger and cold," Democratic Senator Mark Hatfield says indignantly. Furthermore, the rejection of the principle of peaceful coexistence with a nation that has chosen a different way of life is the same as "replacing international laws by the rule of force," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, and the adoption of a policy based, according to Congressman Levin, on myth instead of reality both threaten to cause the deaths of young Americans too, since it is driving the United States into direct armed aggression. With good reason the opponents of this course here have come up with the slogan: "Nicaragua is Spanish for Vietnam."

The overthrow of the Sandinist government would be "desirable," William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said recently. Another U.S. general -- John Galvin, commander, Panama Canal Zone -- urges that the Pentagon as well as the CIA should look after the "contras." "What this means is a group of military advisers," Galvin said, hurriedly trying to reassure his fellow countrymen.

The dirty war against Vietnam also began with "advisers" as far as the United States was concerned.

'Crude Interference'

LD172304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1542 GMT 17 Mar 86

[TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar (TASS) -- The debate within the United States in connection with the U.S. Administration's intention to force Congress to approve allocations to the tune of $1 billion in military support for the contra gangs have, as CBS television notes, turned into "one of the dirtiest squabbles on foreign policy matters since the time of the Vietnam war."

In the truly schizophrenic anti-Nicaraguan campaign that has been stirred up recently by the White House aimed at brainwashing Congress and U.S. public opinion, dirt is in abundance. But to be more precise, this whole campaign is an out and out stream of political filth. There are no falsifications, lies, or slander to which the leaders in Washington would not resort for the sake of implementing their mindless idea of reprisals against the Nicaraguan revolution, for the sake of overthrowing the Sandinist government and foisting upon the Nicaragua people a new pro-U.S. regime similar to the Somoza tyranny.

It is quite obvious -- and the U.S. press itself points this out with alarm -- that the U.S. Administration, while striving for congressional approval of new and large allocations to support the contras, is at the same time striving for permission for itself to wage a wide-ranging war against Nicaragua, including the direct participation of U.S. Armed Forces. As Democratic Senator A. Cranston warns, it was precisely this course -- upon which official Washington is embarking today in its aspiration to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua -- that one time led the United States toward tragedy in Vietnam.

The administration's policy is threatening to turn into a "new Vietnam" for the United States, D. Bonior member of the House of Representatives stressed.

But the White House chief, like his whole team, has no wish to listen to the voice of reason. In the name of their neoglobalist pretensions they are prepared not only to shed blood on Nicaraguan soil, but also to fan the fire of war throughout Central America, which is fraught with the most dangerous consequences. In order to justify this interventionist course in the eyes of the United States and the world public they are also resorting to the most absurd fables, a model of which is the latest speech by President Reagan on national television. What horrors the President is using to frighten the Americans! According to Reagan, Nicaragua in particular represents a "lethal threat" to the United States and to the Western Hemisphere in general. I think there is no need to comment on this and the other ridiculous assertions, similar to this one, by the head of such a mighty state as the United States.

The discussion in the Congress about support for the "contras," gangs of killers and men of violence whose backbone is formed by former hangers-on of the Somoza dictatorship, itself represents a most crude interference in the affairs of a sovereign state that is a full member of the United Nations. The Washington Administration, staking on force in its policy regarding Nicaragua, is at the same time undermining all the efforts of Latin America and other states directed toward a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis, and is trampling the generally accepted norms of international law, the principles of the UN Charter and those of the Organization of American States.

Habib Role Assessed

PM171602 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Laptev article: "Dangerous Line"]

[Text] For many years the U.S. President has kept the highly experienced diplomat Philip Habib "to himself," using him as a special envoy to the world's "hot spots." The most recent mission by the master in backstage diplomacy was his trip to the Philippines, where, in Reagan's words, he played a "key" role in defending U.S. interests. What this led to is quite well known.

And now the White House incumbent is sending Habib as his special representative to Central America. To what end? On the one hand, to try to strengthen the shaky U.S. position in the region. To put the newly elected presidents of Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras, who deigned to have their own opinions that differed somewhat from U.S. opinion, in their place and nudge them into confrontation with Nicaragua. On the other hand, Habib is tasked with showing his own Congress that the administration allows the possibility of a "diplomatic solution" to the problems of Central America. Reagan hinted at this when trumpeting the "initiative" of the Salvadoran puppet Duarte, who announced his agreement to start a dialogue with the insurgents on condition that the Nicaraguan Government hold talks with the "contra" ringleaders. These maneuvers hide an attempt to sway members of Congress in favor of allocating $100 million to the gangs of Nicaraguan rebels.

The U.S. Administration is gambling on crudely blackmailing legislators in the spirit of the unforgettable McCarthy. They are being intimidated with the prospect of the "communist earthquake" that could shake Latin America if the Sandinist government is not overthrown and the "threat" that Nicaragua allegedly poses to U.S. national security.

Things have reached the point where Buchanan, director of the White House communications department, stated that if the Democrats vote against allocating aid to the "contras" they are thereby supporting "Daniel Ortega and the communists" and betraying "America's national interests." And Pentagon chief Weinberger has hinted that in such a case U.S. troops would have to be sent into Nicaragua.

However, on Capitol Hill the opposition to the White House's aggressive policy toward Nicaragua remains strong. "We must try to acheive peace through talks involving the interested countries," Senator E. Kennedy has stated. "But the present administration has simply turned its back on talks." There are growing fears that the lifting of restrictions on aid to the "contras" will lead to an additional contingent of U.S. military advisers being sent to Central America and to the open use of means from other sources, such as the CIA emergency fund. According to Congressman M. Barnes, it is a question for all intents and purposes not of $100 million but of a considerably larger sum.

What is the explanation for the feverish haste with which the White House is forcing through new appropriations for its placemen? The Sandinist People's Army's crushing defeats of bandit formations and their demoralization. According to American press reports, three-fourths of the rebels are no longer participating in combat operations in Nicaragua but are languishing in base camps in Honduras. The only thing in which they are successful is looting and killing of peaceful civilians. One of their ringleaders, Robelo cynically told journalists that during "a civil war there are bound to be atrocities."

In an attempt to improve his mercenaries' combat capability Weinberger is pressing for urgent deliveries of big consignments of modern weapons to them. And this means nothing but a further escalation of the undeclared war against Nicaragua. Especially since, as the President himself acknowledges, "administration people" are constantly heading for Somozista bases to direct their activity on the spot.

But what if no success is achieved in overthrowing Daniel Ortega's government at the hands of the "contras" even after the allocation of new appropriations? According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the administration could then decide on the next insane step -- a "U.S. invasion of Nicaragua."

"It would be a catastrophe for America to slide...into the abyss of gunboat diplomacy," was House Speaker O'Neill's comment on Reagan's proposal for aid to the Somozistas.

Advisers To Train Contras

LD141853 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 14 TASS -- The United States is ready to provide military advisers for training Nicaraguan "contras", a high-ranking Pentagon official told the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency in an interview. In his words, the advisers will teach the "contras" how to handle weapons they would get if the Congress approves the administration's request for 100 million dollars in aid to them.

Somozista bands would like to get modern weapons from Washington, primarily portable anti-aircraft missile systems. It follows from the statement of the Pentagon official, that a group of American military advisers can be sent to Honduras from where the CIA hirelings are known to make raids into Nicaragua. He called for the lifting of all restrictions that prevent the Pentagon and the CIA from giving direct support to the "contras".

The Pentagon also requested five million dollars from the U.S. Congress for the construction of new military bases in Honduras. Over the past three years a ramified network of military bases and airfields that can receive heavy transport planes, was built in Honduras on the initiative of the U.S. Administration under the pretext the "Nicaragua constitutes a threat to Central American countries. [no closing quotation marks as received] Over the same time 10 joint American-Honduran maneuvers were staged in Honduras during which Nicaraguan "contras" also underwent training. At the present time a group of American engineers and technicians is engaged in the construction of yet another major military airfield some 60 kilometers from the border between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The CIA hirelings entrenched in Honduras do not bother to conceal their satisfaction at the U.S. Administration's desire to get more funds for them. The lion's share of the money is for providing military aid to them.

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR ON U.S. AID TO UNITA

PM131853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Demidov "Commentator's Column": "Attracting the Terrorist"]

[Text] The terrorists from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], trained and armed with U.S. and Republic of South Africa money and incited by J. Savimbi, recently committed a new crime. The seized over 150 foreign specialists and Angolans in the city of (Andrada) in northeast Angola. This is an overt act of banditry.

But official circles in Washington, which has recently been so "concerned" for human rights and the struggle against international terrorism, are for some reason in no hurry to raise an outcry over this. Why such restraint? As is well know, in late January and early February Savimbi made his latest tour of the U.S. corridors of power. He undertook his pilgrimage to the banks of the Potomac by no means out of a passion for distant voyages. This political adventurist was seeking substantial financial and military support across the ocean for his piratical deeds. The Washington strategists raised the terrorist on the propaganda shield of a "freedom fighter." That is why, according to President Reagan, the United States would like to be "very useful" to the UNITA men. One can understand why. After all, Savimbi and his bandits are very useful (and Washington does not conceal the fact) for the practical implementation of the new U.S. doctrine of "neoglobalism", which is a kind of "statute" of global state piracy. It is no accident that after the meeting with the ringleader of the splittist grouping the U.S. Government allocated UNITA $15 million from secret CIA funds. That is not all. The reactionary "Heritage Foundation" organization and other "brain trusts" of the present administration are seeking from the White House a fabulous subscription to Savimbi's coffers of at least $500 million.

As a commentary of the racist "Voice of South Africa" radio station noted with satisfaction recently, "new opportunities" for UNITA will rise up under the U.S. "shower of gold." And that is the case. Thanks to the dollar infusions and the agreements reached on deliveries of sophisticated weapons, including air defense and antitank missiles, the opportunities for Savimbi's cutthroats to inflict terror on Angolan soil have grown immeasurably.

In the past 6 weeks the UNITA men have carried out attacks against a number of population centers, cold-bloodedly cutting down civilians, including women, old men, and children. The bandits are now taking the hostages seized in (Andrada) in convoy to an unknown destination.

...Savimbi calls himself nothing less than a "knight fighting for the ideals of democracy." Washington is also now trying to make out he is such a "knight." But no "armor" forged by American yardsticks will conceal the true face of the hired bandits and terrorists fighting their own people.

U.S. MOTIVES FOR INVOLVEMENT IN CHAD VIEWED

LD151439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] The United States is stepping up the scale of its participation in the conflict that is raging, naturally not without its support, in the African Republic of Chad. The U.S. State Department has reported that President Reagan has instructed that the Habre regime be given armaments, munitions, and military equipment worth $10 million from the funds of the U.S. military department. It must be said that the United States is coordinating its activity in giving aid to Ndjamena with France. I shall ask my colleague All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Pavel Kasparov to speak about this in more detail:

It is no secret that the United States, even before now, has been taking part in the current armed intervention in Chad. However, previously Washington has preferred to use someone else to pull its chestnuts out of the fire, as the saying goes. France held the leading role. It was France which sent the first troop units and combat aircraft to Chad. And emboldened by its help, the head of the present Ndjamena regime, Hissein Habre, embarked on an attack against the positions of the supporters of the Transitional Government of National Unity of Goukouni Oueddei. And as news agencies note, Paris did not limit itself to verbal support; its troops, after consultations with the Pentagon, actively engaged in combat operations on Habre's side.

But now the United States is coming to the fore with its massive deliveries of armaments. Here I will be more specific and note that France previously supplied military equipment to the Habre forces. But this was mainly defensive equipment while the U.S. deliveries envisage providing the Ndjamena regime with powerful attack weapons. Why, you might ask. Well, in order to urge Hissein Habre into undertaking active military actions against the forces of Goukouni Oueddei in order to facilitate the defeat of the latter and to install control by the present pro-Western Ndjamena regime over the whole territory of Chad which is now split in two.

The United States has long wanted to entrench itself in Chad. It is attracted by the very convenient military position of that country in the very center of the African Continent. But of late, to its geostrategic interests have been added considerable economic interests. It has become known that the United States has drafted a whole plan for the exploitation of the oil discovered near Lake Chad. It is also reported that the Continental Oil Company has even received the exclusive rights to further oil prospecting in the country where transatlantic monopolies are already planning to build an oil refinery.

But for all of these plans to become a reality, Washington needs to end as soon as possible the internal conflict in Chad which has been going on for many years. That is why it is adding fuel to the flames of the fratricidal war. The blatant cynicism of this policy of the United States with regard to Chad can be seen. I think, even in the title given to the operation they are conducting there -- Hawk. And indeed one could not think up a more accurate title.

GENERAL DENOUNCES U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM' POLICY

PM141650 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences Major General (Reserve) F. Gontar article under the rubric "United States Is the Citadel of Reaction and Militarism": "The Concept of Force and Shameless Plunder; Aggressive Essence of So-Called Neoglobalism"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, states: "The military force on which the United States relies to maintain the status quo, defend the interests of the monopolies and the military-industrial complex, and prevent further progressive transformations in the liberated countries can only complicate the situation and give rise to new conflicts. Money bags can turn into powder kegs."

Such a serious warning is linked in particular with the adoption in the United States of the imperialist concept of so-called neoglobalism. Its openly interventionist content is set forth in the U.S. President's "Agenda for the Future" message to Congress on 6 February this year. Under the cover of false concern about "freedom and democracy everywhere in the world," the White House has made another attempt to prove the "U.S. right" to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, to strive to undermine and remove undesirable regimes, and to give military and other aid to "anti-communist freedom fighters." Washington includes in this latter group the terrorist Somozista gangs operating in Nicaragua, the dushman bandit formations in Afghanistan, the Pol Pot fanatics in Cambodia, the Angolan killers from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, and other forces with whose help the United States wages undeclared wars and carries out overt and covert operations against the legitimate governments of independent countries.

The President's message makes no secret of the fact that the "aid for security purposes" given to reactionary antipeople forces is "one of the most effective and cheapest" ways of safeguarding U.S. imperialist interests. The United States has already spent around a billion dollars on waging the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan. Weapons and military hardware worth 150 million dollars have been supplied to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The President insists that Congress approve the allocation of an additional 100 million dollars for the Somozistas, the same amount for the anti-Cambodian gangs,and many millions for secret aid to Savimbi's anti-Angolan terrorist gangs. All this generosity is aimed not at settling regional conflicts but at expanding them. In Washington's opinion this could help the United States to gain a dominant position in various parts of the world. This course was described at the 27th CPSU Congress as a policy of force and shameless plunder of other peoples.

Pentagon chief Weinberger also had his say in the development of the concept of neoglobalism. Speaking at a recent Washington conference devoted to its military aspects, he set forth the "philosophy" of the active utilization of the U.S. Armed Forces on a regional scale. This is termed participation in "low-intensity military conflicts." Weinberger envisages three varieties of interference by the U.S. military machine: against developing countries headed by governments that Washington dislikes (Nicaragua, for instance); in support of reactionary dictatorships toeing the line of U.S. foreign policy (El Salvador, South Korea, and so forth); and in provocative operations against countries that -- so the United States arrogates to itself the right to believe -- harbor terrorist elements that "threaten the security" of U.S. citizens (Iran, Lebanon, Libya, and so forth).

As the Pentagon chief admitted, work is under way in the United States to create special weapons and hardware for various bandit formations and intensive preparations are being carried out for interventionist actions by the U.S. Armed Forces -- particularly the Special Forces and Rapid Deployment Force, which plans to expand to 440,000 people.

One of the most dangerous aspects of the concept of neoglobalism is linked with the U.S. Government's fundamentally fallacious approach to the Soviet Union and its policy. Washington is trying to make out that Soviet policy in the international arena is the cause of regional conflicts. And that agreement with the USSR on cardinal problems is only possible on condition that it change its behavior with regard to "Third World" countries.

These demagogic and false allegations deliberately turn everything upside down. It is well known that the extremely tense situation in a number of regions of the world is the direct result of the U.S. Administration's aggressive imperialist policy. At the same time it tries to use the regional conflicts that it deliberately whips up and exacerbates as a pretext justifying, or so it claims, the lack of progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks on security problems, disarmament, and the prevention of nuclear war. Moreover, foreign observers note, the stepping up of the U.S. propaganda campaign in defense of the concept of neoglobalism is prompted by the desire of the U.S. ruling circles to weaken the impact on the world public of Soviet actions aimed at entirely eliminating nuclear weapons worldwide by the year 2000 and the desire to keep NATO and other allies in their sphere of influence. It is no accident that the President's aforesaid message to Congress reaffirms the administration's course of strengthening the NATO bloc in every possible way and its resolve to continue the deployment of first-strike nuclear means -- medium-range missiles -- in Western Europe.

In order to achieve its global goals Washington is resorting to crude shows of military might. As Shultz admits, since World War II the United States has sent its Armed Forces into the developing countries no less than 185 times in order to resolve situations that allegedly threatened "U.S. political and economic interests." Military maneuvers and exercises have a prime place in the arsenal of fear. As typical examples of strong-arm pressure recently we can cite the "Terrencio-Sierra '86" maneuvers, which rehearsed a possible invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. and Honduran troops, and the "Team Spirit '86" maneuvers in South Korea, in which U.S. and South Korean troops, a major naval grouping including nuclear submarines, and USAF formations took part. This is essentially a rehearsal for an aggressive war in Asia. The provocative actions of the U.S. 6th Fleet off the Libyan coast are also exceptionally dangerous in nature.

The course of whipping up regional military conflicts arouses justifiable alarm among sober-minded Americans. P. (Kornblo), a staffer at Washington's Institute for Policy Studies, writes in NEWSDAY: "U.S. attempts... to view intervention as the foundation of foreign policy are dangerous. This course is fraught with the danger of the United States being drawn into a Vietnam-style conflict, and not just in one country but in several countries simultaneously."

The U.S. system of bases plays a prominent role in supporting the concept of "new globalism." There are more than 340 main air force, naval, and ground force bases and over 1,100 various military centers located in all the strategically important regions of the world. More than 500,000 U.S. servicemen are permanently based at them. The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff state bluntly: "The global nature of U.S. interests requires a U.S. capability to extend its military might to all parts of the world." A recent fact is also worth noting.

Washington essentially made no secret of the fact that its unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines in February was dictated by U.S. imperial interests in that country and first and foremost by a desire at all costs to retain the major Pentagon bases there -- Subic Bay and Clark Field. They, like other U.S. bases in other countries, are springboards for preparing aggression against the socialist countries and support points for hostile operations against the liberated countries and for supporting bloody dictatorships in states dependent on the United States. In short, they represent an infrastructure for carrying out the aggressive concept of neoglobalism.

In proclaiming and implementing this concept, Washington is trying to reduce the problems of regional conflicts, which are often provoked by the United States itself, to East-West rivalry. This is again a throwback to imperial thinking, which rejects the peoples' right to independently resolve their own problems. It threatens world peace by ignoring the objective processes of history and vainly attempting to reverse the course of history.

The Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates the recognition of each people's inalienable right to freedom and independence and to independently choose their path of development and opposes all attempts at imperialist interference. The USSR proceeds on the basis that any regional (local) conflict in the current tense situation is fraught with the danger of escalating into a clash on a major, even global scale. "We advocate," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress states, "that the collective search for ways of unraveling the conflicts in the Near and Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, and all the planet's trouble spots be stepped up. The interests of universal security persistently require this." One of the indispensable conditions for eliminating seats of military danger is that Washington abandon its neocolonialist policy and its globalist pretensions.

U.S. TEST LAUNCHES 'MINUTEMAN III' ICBM

LD152135 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] San Francisco, 15 Mar (TASS) -- The latest test launch of the "Minuteman III" intercontinental ballistic missile has been carried out in the United States. As a U.S. Air Force representative stated, the missile, capable of carrying three nuclear warheads, was launched today from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. It was aimed at the region of Kwajalein atoll in the western part of the Pacific Ocean. According to the information of the UPI agency, this was the 119th launch in the series of tests of strategic delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons being conducted by the United States.

7TH FLEET SHIPS DOCK AT PAKISTANI PORT

LD160350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] A group of ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise, which has 4,500 Marines on board, has anchored off the Pakistani port of Karachi. As the Indian agency PTI reports, U.S. warships are calling at a Pakistani port for the first time. The local press has on more than one occasion reported on the Pentagon's plans for the creation of military bases for U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces on the coast of Pakistan. The Islamabad regime has already given its consent for the U.S. Air Force to use the country's airports in extreme circumstances.

WAN LI MEETS, FETES ARKHIPOV IN BEIJING

LD171225 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing March 17 TASS -- Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic today received in Zhongnanhai Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and held a dinner in his honour.

On the same day Ivan Arkhipov visited the Beijing metallurgical complex.

ARTICLE OUTLINES PRC ECONOMIC POSITION

PM171521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[B. Barakhta reply to reader's letter: "China: The New 5-Year Plan"; first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] The PRC has embarked on fulfillment of a new 5-year plan. Please provide some details.

V. Logvinchuk, Ussuriysk.

Last year was the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the development of the PRC national economy. According to local official figures, the targets were mainly fulfilled or overfulfilled.

Compared with 1984, the value of gross industrial output increased last year by 18 percent. In 1985 more than 46 million metric tons of steel were smelted, 850 million metric tons of coal and around 125 million metric tons of oil were extracted, and over 407 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity were generated.

The value of gross agricultural output increased by 13 percent last year compared with 1984, the value of actual agricultural production -- not counting rural industry's share -- increased by 3 percent. Because of adverse weather conditions, around 379 million metric tons of grain were harvested last year, according to PRC official data, or 29 million metric tons less than in 1984. There was a 33.7 percent drop in the cotton harvest, with production at more than 4 million metric tons.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) 469 large or medium-sized facilities were constructed in the PRC and retooling was completed at more than one-half of the major and medium-sized plants and factories. In the last 5 years labor productivity increased by nearly 10 percent in heavy industry and by 3.4 percent in light industry.

It is reported that in recent years the Chinese working people's material prosperity has markedly improved. In 1980 the average annual pay of workers and employees was 762 yuan; in 1985 it was 1,142 yuan. During that period the peasant's average income rose from 191 to 400 yuan (100 yuan equals R22.99).

Despite the successes, the Beijing press notes, there are still many problems and difficulties in the PRC economy. They are, RENMIN RIBAO writes, an unwarrantedly high rate of national economic growth, a tight material resources situation, a foreign trade deficit, and so forth.

During the last 5-year period retail prices increased by nearly 19 percent according to official figures. Some 46 million people found jobs during the 5-year plan, but the unemployment level is nearly 2 percent.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-1990) the task is to consolidate and develop the results that have been achieved "on the basis of the general course of building socialism with specifically Chinese features." The intention is that the value of gross industrial and agricultural output will have doubled by 1990 compared with 1980. By the centennial of the PRC's proclamation, that is, by 2049, the plan is to "come close to the level of the world's developed countries."

LI XIANNIAN EMBARKS ON 5-NATION FOREIGN TOUR

PM140905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Foreign Trip"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar -- PRC President Li Xiannian has left Beijing for a foreign trip. He will pay official visits to Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Egypt, and Madagascar.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION UNDER WAY

PM131552 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "National People's Congress Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar -- A session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) has opened here. It will examine a number of bills and also questions connected with the regular NPC session scheduled for 25 March.

FURTHER REPORT ON ABRASIMOV TOKYO PRESS CONFERENCE

OW180820 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to Japan, held a press conference in Tokyo on 14 March on the 27th CPSU Congress. Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Potapov filed the following report:

Attending the press conference were reporters from major Japanese papers, television networks, and radio stations. In his opening remarks, Ambassador Abrasimov stressed the historical significance of the congress and stated that the congress would become a turning point for new prospects in the qualitative development of the USSR. The ambassador then pointed out that the congress was held in an atmosphere of deep analysis of various conditions, both domestic and overseas, for social development in the USSR as well as exchanges of frank and principled views on existing shortcomings and ways to correct them.

The ambassador also stated that various problems, including social policy, improving people's welfare, and consideration for people, were brought up as important issues at the congress and that further application of various domestic principles of socialism to life was highlighted as one of the primary tasks in developing Soviet society. The ambassador then stated that the major objective of Soviet diplomatic strategy is to ensure that the Soviet people have working conditions under everlasting peace; he said that the struggle to maintain and strengthen world peace would continue to be the basic orientation of the CPSU's activities in the international arena.

Touching on the situation in Asia, Ambassador Abrasimov pointed out that Japan could and should play a more active role in resolving various issues concerning security in Asia. Touching further on USSR-Japan relations, the ambassador cited trade statistics between the two countries and noted the great potentials for promoting bilateral trade. Pointing to the USSR's call for expanding exchanges with Japan in various fields, the ambassador stressed that the ball is now in Japan's court.

FISHERY TALKS RESUME WITH JAPAN 17 MARCH

OW171248 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, March 17 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Monday resumed their long-suspended fishery talks here on fixing catch quota and fishing conditions for this year in each other's 200-nautical-mile economic zones. The deadlocked talks have been suspended since February 14 because of the recently concluded congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Disagreement at the talks has forced Japanese fishing boats to suspend operations in Soviet waters for nearly three months now.

ABE CITED ON JAPANESE INTENTION TO JOIN SDI

LD161032 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 16 TASS -- The Japanese Government intends to involve the country into the American "star wars" programme in circumvention of the parliament. This is how observers here assess the latest statment by Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe during parliamentary hearings that the "government will adopt the important decision, and then inform the parliament." The stance enraged opposition deputies who point out that a parliament resolution bans the use of space research for military purposes.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS TRADE POTENTIAL WITH JAPAN

OW140901 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Glukhov commentary: "Long-Term Soviet Economic Strategy and Prospects for Japan-USSR Economic Exchange"]

[Excerpts] A government-level USSR-Japan trade and economic conference was held in Moscow on 11 and 12 March. Moscow radio's economic affairs commentator Glukhov writes as follows about this meeting:

It is very significant that the level of officials attending this conference was upgraded, with the head of the Japanese delegation being Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima and the leader of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Manzhulo. We cannot help seeing in this a reflection of the interest of Japanese official and business circles in developing trade and other relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

The trade volume between the Soviet Union and Japan last year registered a slight increase compared with the year before, but to our regret we have to admit that the rate of increase in our bilateral trade in recent years has drastically decreased from that in the 60's and 70's. There are various reasons for this drop. One of them is the negative effect of several steps taken by the Japanese Governmment under U.S. pressure, such as various U.S.-sponsored sanctions against the Soviet Union and [words indistinct]. Some leading figures within Japanese political circles are trying to link the question of developing (?business ties) with the Soviet Union to certain Soviet political concessions. This move is also having a negative effect on USSR-Japan relations. Incidentally, this way of doing things has no promise of success and is totally unacceptable to us.

Let me enumerate some of the main features of the long-term Soviet economic plan. Underlying this plan is the trend of acceleration permeating all aspects of the Soviet economy, including Soviet external economic activities. The documents of the CPSU congress call attention to the need for further development of international division of labor among all countries, including capitalist states. They point out numerous possibilities for developing relations with Western countries in trade, science and technology, finance, and other areas. At the same time, these documents stress that boycotts and U.S.-sponsored trade embargoes must be resolutely rejected in consideration of the national interests of each nation.

The congress, in its resolution, says that in the present-day world, economic relations can be built only on the basis of equality, trust, and mutual interest. Any attempt to promote sordid political considerations at the cost of trade and economic exchange, in disregard of this dictum, would be tantamount to an attempt to arrest the global process. Historical experience shows that such an attempt is doomed to failure.

In our opinion, some of the concrete themes of the political report and the report on (?main directions) of the Soviet domestic economy point to the possibility of developing USSR-Japan economic cooperation. The fundamental task in our plan is the technical refurbishing of the Soviet economy, as well as the renovation of its material and technical foundations and their qualitative improvement. Needless to say, we will rely, first of all, on our own economic strength and scientific and technical potential in this task, but it must be noted that developing mutually beneficial trade relations with capitalist countries will greatly benefit us as well as our trade partners. This is an important factor which those Japanese businessmen who are interested in developing economic exchanges with the Soviet Union must bear in mind.

There is another important point, and this was touched upon by General Secretary Gorbachev in his Political Report to the congress. He said that the overall economic plan of the Soviet Union will be carried out in conjunction with solving the important question of (?developing) natural resources in Siberia and the Far Eastern part of the Soviet Union. This is a matter of great national significance. First, the plan calls for around-the-clock operation of trains along the entire length of the Baykal-Amur railway line, as well as the launching of extensive economic development projects in areas along this railway line. Under the plan, the production of nonferrous and rare minerals will be increased, and preparations will be made to build metallurgical and industrial bases there. All this will be accompanied by extensive development of the social infrastructure, which is aimed at meeting necessary conditions to ensure fruitful labor and fulfillment in life.

This will be a favorable factor in promoting coastal trade between the Soviet Union and Japan. So, you see, the 5-year plan and the long-term plan for development of the Soviet national economy adopted at the recent CPSU congress provide an inexhaustible opportunity for further expanding economic exchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan, which both enjoy a high economic and technical standard.

The fields that are of interest to both sides are broad in range. Among them is the exchange of traditional goods, including the supply of Soviet fuel and fuel products. Japan is and will be, at least up to the end of this century, one of the major consumers of fuel in the world. Another field is scientific and technological cooperation in electronics, biotechnology, oceanic development, environmental protection, and many others.

Some people in Japan may think that the USSR has nothing to offer in this regard. However, it should be pointed out that such a view is incorrect. To disprove such a view, it suffices to point out that Soviet scholars have made great achievements in their research on Halley's Comet.

It can be expected that with good faith, with the mutual interest, and with concrete measures and efforts, marked development can be achieved in promoting economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan in the coming years.

U.S. NUCLEAR SUBMARINE ARRIVES AT YOKOSUKA

LD161036 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo March 16 TASS -- The American atomic submarine Bremerton today entered the Japanese port of Yokosuka. The 6,000-ton displacement underwater missile-carrier is the eighth American atomic submarine this year to have called at the port in the Tokyo Bay, the site of the largest Pacific base of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

The Bremerton belongs to the class of underwater combatants that are being armed with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles.

U.S.S.R -71 VIOLATES DPRK AIRSPACE 17 MARCH

LD172020 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 17 TASS -- According to a report of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of KOREA, an SR-71 U.S. reconnaissance aircraft twice violated the air boundaries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today. The news agency points out that recommaissance flights of U.S. planes over the territory of the DPRK became more frequent after the United States and South Korea started large-scale "Team Spirit-86" exercises on February 10.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEMICHEV SPEECH TO INDIAN CONGRESS

PM171551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[Report by O. Kitsenko, V. Korovikov, and V. Baydashin: "Forum of Indian Communists. Speech by Head of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] Patna (Bihar state), 14 Mar -- P.N. Demichev, head of the CPSU delegation and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, has addressed the 13th Communist Party of India (CPI), which is in progress here. He conveyed cordial greetings and very best wishes to the congress delegates and, through them, to all Indian Communists from the CPSU Central Committee and the 19 million Soviet Communists.

We regard the opportunity granted us to participate in the work of the 13th CPI Congress as a manifestation of the friendship and solidarity between our parties, the head of the CPSU delegation said. It was with great attention that we heard the CPI National Council report delivered by General Secretary Comrade R. Rao, which summed up the results of your party's activity over the 4 years since the previous CPI congress and determined its tasks for the future. India's Communists have shown and continue to show themselves as an influential national force with deep roots in the life of the working class and the working masses. The analysis of the contemporary international situation contained in Comrade Rao's report is consonant with CPSU positions.

A delegation of your party headed by Comrade Rao participated in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress. In his speech Comrade Rao evaluated that congress as an event of worldwide historic significance. We express heartfelt gratitude to your party for its high appraisal of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and for its support for the idea, put forward by our congress, of an all-embracing international security system and for other Soviet peace initiatives.

P.N. Demichev noted that the 27th CPSU Congress will go down in history as a congress of strategic decisions. The unanimously approved 27th CPSU Congress resolution on the Political Report delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the new edition of the CPSU Program and the revised text of the CPSU Statutes ratified by the congress, and also the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through 2000 are most important documents corresponding to the objective requirements of the contemporary historical period. They confirm our party's loyalty to the great Marxist-Leninist teaching, provide scientifically substantiated answers to fundamental issues of domestic and international life, and arm Communists and all Soviet working people with a clear perspective.

The results of the congress are a continuation and development of the cause of the Great October Revolution, which opened the way to building socialism and to the peoples' struggle against social and national oppression and for lasting peace and universal security. Throughout the work of the congress the Leninist party's innovative, creative approach to the most complex problems of the crucial contemporary stage in history was apparent. The 27th CPSU Congress showed with renewed force that socialism is purposefully and persistently waging the struggle to save all mankind from nuclear catastrophe and acts as a reliable guarantor of peace.

A terrible threat hangs over the world, for which aggressive, militarist imperialist circles are to blame. The Soviet Union's proposals, set out in the Statement by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January this year, are a specific, constructive program of action aimed at enabling mankind to enter the third millennium having eliminated the nuclear sword of Damocles hanging over it. These Soviet proposals have met with the broadest possible support throughout the world.

It is with regret that we have to state that the Soviet Union's proposals are not meeting with a constructive response on the part of the U.S. Government. President Reagan's reply to the Soviet proposals, which was received on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, attests that the United States refuses to discontinue implementation of its plans to prepare for "star wars" and has no wish to follow the example of the Soviet Union in the noble cause of halting nuclear tests. To all appearances, it intends to weaken the peoples' struggle to stop the arms race and eliminate nuclear weapons behind a smokescreen of proclamations about its peaceable aspirations. It is with imperialism, and only with imperialism, that the responsibility rests for unleashing and constantly whipping up the arms race. Imperialism, which was the first to use nuclear weapons, is now preparing to carry the arms race into space and to take aim at the whole world.

Realization of our proposals of 15 January this year is a central aspect of the Soviet Union's foreign policy for the coming years. Its aim is to free the world from the threat of nuclear war, the head of the CPSU delegation noted.

The course of history and social progress increasingly urgently demands constructive, creative collaboration between states and peoples on a world scale.

We count on the solidarity of all peace-loving forces in the implementation of a policy of detente. The powerful counterweight to aggressive imperialist policy represented by the development of the world revolutionary process and of mass democratic and anti-war movements, which expand and increase the vast potential of peace, reason, and good will, is more essential today than ever before.

Cessation of the arms race will make it possible to free vast means which could be channeled into peaceful building and into giving effective aid to peoples struggling to overcome backwardness, starvation, and poverty. In an attempt to impose its domination on those countries liberated from colonial oppression, imperialism has created a sophisticated system of neocolonial exploitation. The 27th CPSU Congress decisively condemned this policy of shameless rapacity, stressing that only cooperation on a fair basis opens the way to progress for all peoples. We believe that a long-topical issue is that of restructuring international economic relations on a fair, democratic basis and establishing a new world economic order free of neocolonialism, discrimination, and pressure.

The problems of ensuring peace and security in Asia and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, he went on to point out, have now acquired great importance. The essence of our approach lies in uniting the efforts of all Asian states, irrespective of their social systems, in a joint search for a constructive solution. An important role is played by India -- which enjoys deserved prestige as a great peace-loving Asian power and recognized leader of the Nonaligned Movement -- in ensuring peace and peaceful cooperation on the Asian Continent. We treat this movement and its aims and goals with understanding and are in favor of enhancing its role in world politics. The USSR has always been and will continue to be on the side of nonaligned states in their struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and militarism and to overcome disputes and conflicts through negotiations.

The Soviet Union highly values the contribution made by India and its government headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the task of strengthening general peace and international security. We are sincerely interested in seeing India, a country friendly to us, as a strong, flourishing state playing an increasingly substantial role in world affairs.

Soviet-Indian relations, which are based on the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between our countries, continue to dynamically develop on an upward curve. Soviet-Indian friendship is cemented by the common interests of our countries' peoples in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism. This friendship and cooperation is an important factor of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world, and the significance of this factor is constantly growing.

P.N. Demichev noted that the Soviet Union is now at a crucial stage in its development. Over the last quarter century the Soviet people have achieved great successes in socialist building. The country's national income has quadrupled, industrial production has quintupled, agricultural production has increased 1.7 times, and the population's real income has grown 2.6 times. The 27th congress adopted a strategy of acceleration, by which our party understands not only an increase in economic growth rates but also the comprehensive intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the restructuring of the economy, and the development of effective forms of labor management, organization, and incentives.

The documents approved at the congress determine ways of raising all Soviet society to a qualitatively new level of development. In the next 15 years we must double the total national income and the volume of industrial production. In order to achieve these aims, labor productivity must be increased 2.3-2.5 times and the entire national economy must be set on a course of intensification.

Production intensification under socialist conditions does not engender unemployment or a deterioration in the position of the working masses. On the contrary, the people's prosperity will rise to a qualitatively new level on the basis of this intensification. The population's real income will increase 1.6-1.8 times. The 27th CPSU Congress determined ways of further democratizing Soviet society and increasing the people's socialist self-management. Our party will continue to assist the development of initiative in labor collectives, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, creative unions, and voluntary societies. The party program is aimed at using all forms of direct democracy and direct participation by the masses in the development, adoption, and implementation of state and other decisions. As a result of the implementation of plans outlined by the party, the economy and culture of all of our country's nation and nationalities will further develop and the ideological and political unity of Soviet society, as well as the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the USSR, will grow stronger. The Soviet people now represent a qualitatively new social and international community united by their common aims and interests.

The CPSU -- as a component of the international communist movement -- regards its activity to improve socialist society and progress toward communism as an important international task, whose fulfillment is in the interests of the working class and the working people in countries throughout the world, he stressed. The international communist movement has entered a qualitatively new stage of development brought about by profound social changes, the influence of the scientific and technical revolution, and the dynamic development of young independent states. This demands new approaches to understanding present-day realities and further development of Marxist-Leninist teaching. Communist parties must operate under different conditions, and this naturally engenders diversity in the communist movement. But diversity is not a synonym for dislocation. Today as never before we need class solidarity and stronger, equal cooperation in the struggle for common aims and ideals. The communist movement has always been and remains the most consistent force struggling to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe and to solve the problems of contemporary world development in the peoples' interests.

Soviet Communists greatly value the CPI's vigorous actions for peace and against war. The CPI makes a great contribution to the development of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation.

We sincerely wish the fraternal CPI and all Indian Communists further success in the struggle for the vital interests of the working people, for the increase of your party's influence among the masses, in the joint efforts of all democratic and national patriotic forces to strengthen the country's national independence, unity, and territorial integrity, and India's development along the path of democracy and social progress.

In conclusion, P.N. Demichev read the text of greeting from the CPSU Central Committee to the 13th CPI Congress, which was warmly received by the congress delegates. He also presented a commemorative gift to the 13th CPI Congress from the CPSU Central Committee -- a carpet featuring a portrait of V.I. Lenin, made by Belorussian craftsmen.

PRAVDA REPORTS RAJIV GANDHI OVERFLIGHT MESSAGES

PM171301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From on Board an Aircraft"]

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has sent CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev a telegram from on board an aircraft. It says:

"Your Excellency, as I fly over USSR territory, I send warm greetings and wishes for good health to you personally, Your Excellency, and for well-being and future progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

"I reaffirm our readiness to further expand and strengthen the close mutual ties between India and the Soviet Union in the interests of both countries and for the cause of peace and security throughout the world.

"We value highly the continuing periodic summit contacts and exchanges of opinions, which contribute to strengthening our common goals."

On his way home Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi sent a telegram to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev from on board an aircraft. It says:

"Your excellency, as I fly over Soviet territory again on my way home to India, I send best wishes for good health to you personally, Your Excellency, and for future prosperity and well-being to the great Soviet people, for the strengthening of the traditional friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, and for the further enhancement of the role in preserving world peace which reflects the common aspiration of our two peoples."

DRA'S KARMAL MEETS WITH UN ENVOY CORDOVEZ

PM141005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Seeking Ways to a Settlement"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Mar -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has received D. Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary general, who has arrived in Afghanistan to continue the exchange of opinions with DRA officials regarding the quest for ways to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost was present at the meeting.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF VIETNAM'S LE DUAN

Meets With Gorbachev

PM151543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a conversation with Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Part of Vietnam (CPV), on 14 March.

On behalf of the leadership of the CPV Central Committee and all Vietnamese Communists, Le Duan cordially congratulated Mikhail Gorbachev on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and wished him great successes in that high post.

Le Duan highly appraised the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and said that the documents adopted by it were of immense importance as an inspiration not only for the Soviet Union, but for all revolutionary and progressive forces of the world. He wished Soviet Communists and all working people success in implementating the tasks set by the congress. Socialist Vietnam wholeheartedly supports the Soviet program of efforts for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, and countering aggressive schemes of imperialism and reactionary forces.

Le Duan informed Mikhail Gorbachev of the preparation for the Sixth Congress of the CPV, which will set out new landmarks of Vietnam's social and economic development.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed gratitude to Le Duan for a high assessment of the resolutions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. He emphasized the invariable solidarity of the CPSU, of the Soviet people with the Vietnamese Communists, the people of Vietnam, who, closely rallying their ranks, are waging the struggle in defense of the revolutionary gains, for the consolidation of the positions of socialism in Vietnam. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee conveyed fraternal greetings to the Communists, to all working people of Vietnam, and wished them to mark with new successes the Sixth CPV Congress.

Key matters in developing Soviet-Vietnamese relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam were touched on during the conversation.

The participants in the conversation resolutely condemned the actions of the imperialist and reactionary circles in Southeast Asia, and confirmed their readiness to promote the quest for ways to settle existing disputes. The Soviet Union vigorously supports the constructive steps of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, at ensuring security in the entire Asian-Pacific region.

The conversation passed in the atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and unity of views on questions discussed.

Ends Visit

LD171846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, who has been on vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home today.

SHEVARDNADZE MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND

Seen Off by Chebrikov

LD171324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Today Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs left Moscow for Warsaw on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR KGB; Comrade Maltsev, first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the USSR and other officials. Among the farewell party was the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR, Comrade (Szpigonski).

Arrives in Warsaw

LD171811 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, arrived in Warsaw today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

Meets With Orzechowski

LD172114 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 TASS -- Profound satisfaction with a dynamic development of the entire complex of Soviet-Polish relations was expressed at the talks held here today by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Marian Orzechowski.

The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzleski held in Moscow in March was of great importance for determining the prospects of the further deepening of these relations.

The talks confirmed again complete community of the views of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic on all topical international problems, their firm resolve, jointly with other Warsaw Treaty member-states, to wage a vigorous struggle for the removal of nuclear menace, for a turn for the better on the European Continent and in the whole world.

The Polish side expressed complete support for the concrete programe of action for the sake of safeguarding and consolidating peace, creating an all-embracing system of international security, the programme advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The talks proceeded in the atmosphere of fraternity, cordiality, and complete mutual understanding that is typical of relations between the CPSU and the PUWP, between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

Shevardnadze Speaks at Dinner

LD172022 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 TASS -- "The vigorous participation of the Polish People's Republic in the implementation of a concerted line of the fraternal socialist states at achieving a turn for the better in European and world affairs is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union", said Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, on an official friendly visit in the Polish People's Republic. He spoke here today at a dinner given in his honour by Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic.

Eduard Shevardnadze noted that his visit to the Polish People's Republic takes place shortly after the 27th CPSU Congress. I would like to emphasise particularly here today, he said, the following features of fundamental importance from the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress.

The dynamism of the economic and political development of the world socialist system now has a greater impact than ever on the destinies of peace and social progress. The forms of cooperation of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries are upgraded and enriched.

The CPSU attaches ever greater importance to lively, extensive communication of citizens of socialist countries. The socialist community can gain a lot from care and respect for each other's experience, its practical implementation.

Peace is the highest class principle of socialism, the congress declared. The struggle against nuclear danger, against the arms race, for safeguarding and consolidating peace has been proclaimed the cardinal direction of the foreign policy strategy of the CPSU.

Having formulated the principle of solving any international problems exclusively by political means on the basis of equality, confidence and universality, Eduard Shevardnadze emphasized, the CPSU has advanced programme directions at achieving these aims. In accordance with them, priority importance in the Soviet Union's entire foreign policy is attahced to the implementation of the programme of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the current century advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's Statement. The historic concept of a world without nuclear arms has been advanced by collective thinking of entire socialist community. It reflects the aspirations of all peaceful people on earth.

Orzechowski Delivers Dinner Speech

LD172125 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 TASS -- The 27th Congress of the CPSU has been a history-making event not only in the life of the CPSU and of the Soviet state. The congress is of tremendous significance for strengthening and consolidating the states of the socialist community on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It has been an important event in the international communist and working class movement. A statement to this effect has been made by Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Polish foreign minister. He was addressing a dinner given here today in honor of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, who is currently on an official friendly visit in Poland.

The 27th Congress of the CPSU, Marian Orzechowski said, is of tremendous significance for the socialist states' new peace offensive in the international arena. It has adopted Mikhail Gorbachev's comprehensive plan aimed at preventing the spreading of the arms race into outer space and ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

The main objective of the agreed foreign policy of the Warsaw Treaty member states at present is to preserve peace and return to detent, Marian Orzechowski stressed. Poland will do everything in its power to implement the joint policy. We will as before, act in the interests of strengthening the socialist community, oppose consistently the policy of confrontation, pursued by the USA and its allies, and all attempts, above all in the FRG, to call in question the post-war territorial-political set-up.

We view the strengthening of the alliance and friendship with the USSR as the cornerstone of Poland's foreign policy, as the long-term strategic aim guaranteeing Poland's successful development, her security, the position and role in the socialist community and the world, the Polish foreign minister said.

Shevardnadze, Jaruzelski Meet

LD180912 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, had a meeting here with Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., who is now staying in Poland on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Polish Government.

ROMANIAN, BULGARIAN ENVOYS MEET WITH SHEVARDNADZE

PM171127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassadors Received"]

[Text] On 15 March, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Poli-Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the USSR, and Traian Dudas, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR. On the instructions of their governments, they gave him the text of a declaration-appeal "On Creating in the Balkans a Zone Free of Chemical Weapons."

Eduard Shevardnadze emphasized that the Soviet Union thought highly of this Bulgarian and Romanian initiative, which is in keeping with the integrated program for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons proposed in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of 15 January and approved at the 27th CPSU Congress. The initiative is in accordance with the well-known proposal of the Warsaw Pact members statement on ridding Europe of chemical weapons. If such a zone is created in the Balkans, the USSR is prepared to respect and guarantee its status if, of course, the United States acts in a similar fashion. The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

FRENCH ELECTIONS RESULT IN UNUSUAL SITUATION

LD171823 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports: France's Ministry of the Interior and Decntralization has issued the figures on the distribution of 573 seats (out of a total of 577) in the new composition of the National Assembly on the strength of the results of the parliamentary elections held on March 16.

As a result of the polls the ruling Socialist Party lost the absolute majority enjoyed by it in the National Assembly of the previous convocation. It saw the number of its seats going from 284 to 202. This way, French people expressed their negative attitude to the course of austerity measures which has been steered by the Socialist cabinet in the last three years and the failure of its social policy which was manifest in almost three millions of unemployed in the country. Summing up the results of the elections, Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, said that from now on the Socialist Party shifts to the status of the opposition party.

The Rally for the Republic and the Union for French Democracy, the main parties of the previous right-wing opposition, will have together with other small bourgeois groupings 291 seats in the National Assembly. This gives them the right to claim for the premiership. The results of the polls show, however, that France does not return to the situation which existed before 1981, that is prior to the victory of the union of left-wing forces. The right-wing bourgeois parties failed to secure a victory as strong, and revenge for the crushing defeat suffered by them at the 1981 elections as conclusive as they hoped for.

The performance by the extreme right from the "National Front," which had not been represented in parliament so far, caused deep alarm among the democratic public. From now on they will have a group of their own in the National Assembly. The "National Front" captured 32 seats as a result of the demagogic campaign based on speculation on the real economic difficulties confronted by the country.

The French Communist Party will have 35 seats in the composition of the National Assembly. Never before has such a large-scale campaign been mounted, a campaign designed to camouflage the true meaning of the voting so as to befuddle the electorate who supported the Communists and distort the stand of the French Communist Party, says a statement on the results of the elections published by the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party.

The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party urged all Communists to work vigorously for rallying all popular forces in the social and political struggle against unemployment, injustice and big business' encroachments on social gains and freedoms.

So, a situation, which is unprecedented in the entire history of the Fifth Republic, has emerged in the higher echelon in France as a result of the elections: from now on President-Socialist Francois Mitterrand, who under the Constitution should remain in his office for over two years, is to deal with hostile right-wing majority in parliament and, apparently, the government of the right-wing parties. In this connection, many political news analysts forecast severe difficulties for the French leadership in the period ahead. They say that in many issues, particularly in the international field, its positions risk to be weakened due to future friction between the president, the government and the parliament.

The first general elections to the regional councils were held simultaneously with the parliamentary elections yesterday. The results of the vote counting in metropolitan France, published here, gave the French Communist Party 170 seats, the Socialist Party -- 495, the Rally for the Republic Party -- 328, the Union for French Democracy -- 346 and the "National Front" -- 130.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT ON ELECTIONS

LD170809 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 17 TASS -- The victory by right-wing forces at elections for the French National Assembly and regional councils is a negative phenomenon for the working people and the entire country, says a statement by the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party. Big business will try to exploit the present-day situation to deal new blows to the working people's interests, the statement points out. The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party urged all Communists to strive for rallying the popular forces to combat unemployment, injustice and attacks on social gains and freedoms.

CARLSSON REAFFIRMS PEACE, DISARMAMENT GOALS

PM141151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Text] Stockholm, 13 Mar -- Sweden's desire to continue to contribute to the attainment of the goals of peace and disarmament has been reaffirmed by the country's new prime minister, I. Carlsson. Delivering a government statement in the Riksdag (parliament) today, he stressed that Sweden will firmly and consistently pursue the policy of neutrality, which guarantees the country peace and promotes stability in northern Europe. It is necessary, he said, to make every effort to lessen and eliminate the threat of nuclear war. In this connection I. Carlsson expressed the hope that talks between the USSR and the United States will lead to the growth of confidence and the lessening of tension and open the way to disarmament.

The government, he stressed, will continue actively to advocate the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and seek broad support for the proposal to create a zone in Central Europe free from battlefield nuclear weapons. It will implement the initiatives in the disarmament sphere put forward by Sweden together with the other countries which signed the Delhi declaration, with a view to freezing existing nuclear arsenals and completely ceasing nuclear tests.

The prime minister noted that Sweden supports the activity of the United Nations to preserve world peace and came out in favor of the successful completion of the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. I. Carlsson submitted to parliament the composition of the new ministerial cabinet. S. Andersson holds the post of foreign minister and R. Carlsson that of defense minister. Then, in accordance with the Constitution, at a special meeting with the participation of the head of state, King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, the change of government took place and the new cabinet began carrying out its duties.

REPERCUSSIONS OF SPAIN'S NATO VOTE VIEWED

PM141121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Chernyshev "Commentator's Column": "After the Referendum"]

[Text] Madrid -- A general referendum was held in Spain on 12 March on the country's membership in NATO (given its nonentry into the bloc's military organization). According to preliminary figures, 52.5 percent of the voters who took part voted "yes." Some 39.8 percent voted "no," and 6.5 percent submitted blank ballot papers.

Arguments about NATO membership have been going on here for a long time, since the moment 4 years ago when the former right-centrist government took Spain into the bloc. The leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, now the ruling party, was opposed to membership before the 1982 elections. But it gradually changed its view and took a pro-Atlanticist stance in the end.

The Socialist government delayed holding the referendum it had promised until the last moment, until close to the new elections which are due in the fall of this year. It launched a wide propaganda campaign to show that Spain's membership in NATO supposedly "meets its national interests."

The paradox is that the strong anti-American sentiments which exist here were utilized in the pro-NATO campaign. According to recent public opinion polls, even among those who had decided to vote for NATO membership, 80 percent came out in favor of reducing the American military presence in Spain, up to the complete elimination of U.S. military bases here. The point is that the Socialists tried vigorously to show that the refusal to participate in NATO will leave the government no alternative to a one-sided orientation toward the United States.

The campaign to "indoctrinate" the Spanish also involved local pro-Atlanticists, up to and including the directors of the big banks, who threatened financial disorders in the event of withdrawal from the bloc, and the leaders of a number of NATO countries, not to mention the leadership of the aggressive alliance. The results of the referendum were also undoubtedly affected by the actual formulation of the question put to the vote. In essence the voters were asked four questions. This disorientated a considerable proportion of the population. Local right-wing forces also played a flagrantly provocative trick. They called on their followers not to vote at all, hoping that the Socialists' defeat in the referendum would then cause the fall of the present government. As a result, those opponents of NATO membership who feared a government crisis were forced to vote "yes" out of loyalty to the government.

Despite all this, millions of Spaniards came out in favor of the country's withdrawal from NATO. The majority of observers here believe that this fact cannot be disregarded. A significant proportion of the country's population do not agree with Spain's participation even in the political structure of NATO.

ARTICLE ON WESTERN EUROPE SDI 'RACE'

PM131523 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[M. Kalachev article: "Where the 'Space Track' Leads: The Obstacle Race"]

[Text] It is an unusual sport. In terms of both its nature and its participants. Equally bewildering is its "top prize," of which it can be said in advance that it will bring joy to no one. Or virtually no one.

The race began in March 1983, when the U.S. President made a speech which has entered the history of international politics as the "star wars" speech. Even then no one in the United States thought that America could handle the very complex technologies and economic aspects of the plan on its own. A large measure of responsibility was invested in its NATO allies. And, as is usual with the Americans, this was done without any kind of consultation with them.

Washington at the same time announced a "contest" for its European and non-European allies. And the race was on.

Few of the "runners" wanted to compete in the SDI stakes. But after the administration of stimulants in the form of ultimatums and threats, which is traditional in relations between the United States and its European allies, Western Europe as a whole took up positions on the American "space race track."

Britain was first off the mark. After signing a so-called "memorandum on mutual understanding" at the beginning of December 1985, Britain was the first and to date the only U.S. European ally to conclude an agreement on Strategic Defense Initiative participation at an interstate level. With undisguised satisfaction U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger stated that "it emphasizes the close nature of the alliance between the two countries and the special nature of our relationship, which is of vital importance for both our countries."

In horseracing parlance, one could say that Bonn and Rome are trailing half a length behind London. The FRG Government has agreed to its country's participation in SDI, but only at the level of private firms. The Italian Government made the same decision literally a few days ago. True, it does not alter the core of the matter, but it does afford the opportunity to talk about independence and boldness.

The main group of participants is a long way behind the leaders: Portugal, the Netherlands, Belgium, and other countries. They are, in a manner of speaking, participating in SDI, but their hearts are not in it. The parliaments do not make recommendations, the governments do not exactly raise objections, private firms are willing but are not champing at the bit either... Naturally, such "decadent liberalism" provokes anger on the Potomac. Of course, the contribution made to SDI by the minor countries of Europe is not going to be crucial, but where is Atlantic solidarity?!

A number of West European countries, despite everything, are rejecting the American invitation to take part in SDI. These include, among others, Sweden and Greece.

Why, then, is Western Europe as a whole taking part in the "space race"? There are several reasons. First, fear of showing allied disloyalty to the United States. Second, Washington pressure. Third, SDI champions in Western Europe ascribe their upsurge to a desire not to lag behind in the high technology of the future, which, allegedly, only "star wars" can give to a fading Europe.

However, the main incentive for taking part in this dangerous program is the ardent desire of West European monopolies to obtain a slice of the immense profits which SDI promises. It is this greed and pursuit of promised millions which spur private capital and the governments of Western Europe that protect its interests to step on to the "star wars" running track.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report, delivered to the 27th CPSU Congress by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, says: "We have expressed our attitude toward 'star wars' in sufficient detail. The United States has already embroiled many of its allies in the program. The venture threatens to become irreversible in nature. It is highly imperative that a realistic solution be found before it is too late -- a solution ENSURING THAT THE ARMS RACE IS NOT TRANSFERRED INTO OUTER SPACE. The 'star wars' program must not be allowed to be used either as an incentive to a further arms race or as an impediment to radical disarmament."

This way of thinking -- the only feasible one today -- is winning an ever-increasing number of supporters throughout the world, including Western Europe. The following thought was expressed by the British conservative commentator Peregrine Worsthorne, a man it is difficult to suspect of harboring undue sympathy for the Soviet Union: "On SDI," he wrote in London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, "M.S. Gorbachev voices the thoughts of very many Europeans, who are virtually as resolutely set against this project as he."

A race has a point when at its finish the victors can expect the prize for which the whole thing has been organized. The space race competitors also expect a reward. But it is a strange prize: Outer space stuffed with weapons capable at any moment of unleashing a deadly rain upon the earth. The very attempt to implement the program will become an insuperable obstacle to any endeavors to remove the threat of a third world war and mankind's self-destruction.

Thus what we have is a race to set up an obstacle. Does it have any point at all?

USSR, SWITZERLAND NOTE ANNIVERSARY OF TIES

LD172232 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swiss Federal Foreign Affairs Department have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The telegram from the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that over the past years Soviet-Swiss relations have been noticeably developed in all fields. Switzerland's permanent neutrality status, which the Soviet Union treats with invariable respect, has contributed in no small measure to stable relations between the two countries. Confidence is expressed that a further strengthening of cooperation between the two states in the spirit of the friendly meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with president Kurt Furgler of the Swiss Confederation in Geneva in November last year, will accord both with the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Switzerland and the aims of strengthening European and international security.

The telegram from the Swiss Federal Foreign Affairs Department points out that over the peaceful period in Europe since the end of the Second World War Soviet-Swiss relations have been steadily invigorated. The contacts started at various levels have made it possible to establish a useful dialogue, and the bilateral and multilateral agreements between the USSR and Switzerland create a solid foundation for developing relations between the two countries. It is stressed than that Switzerland, which had the honour to host the high representatives of the Soviet Union and the USA in Geneva in November, 1985, thus received an opportunity to strengthen its relations with the Soviet Union. This is a sign of the mutual striving to contribute to stability and harmony of relations in Europe.

ITALIAN-SOVIET CHAMBER OF TRADE MEETS IN MILAN

LD141006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] In Milan the general assembly of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Trade has taken place. Our correspondent Yuriy Vybornov reports:

At this year's general assembly, the results of the year's work were summed up and plans for the future were discussed. These make provision in particular, for an expansion in the exchange of scientific information, the establishment of new contacts between Italian business circles and Soviet foreign-trade organizations, and the holding of exhibitions, symposiums, scientific conferences, and exchanges of delegations.

USSR ENVOY TO PDRY HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Meets With Chairman al-'Attas

GF151544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office yesterday Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, USSR ambassador in Aden. During the meeting which was attended by Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, they reviewed the relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries and the prospects for their development, as well as a number of issues of mutual interest.

Brother al-'Attas expressed great appreciation for the internationalist support the USSR has extended and continues to extend to our country, which has effectively contributed to the PDRY's development and the building of a new life for our people. He also praised the comradely efforts of the Soviet experts who contribute alongside the PDRY comrades to implementing numerous vital and important projects and offer their expertise in various fields. The Soviet ambassador affirmed that the USSR, through its principled and constant stands, will continue to support our people's struggle to strengthen the standing of their revolutionary experiment under YSP leadership.

Minerals Minister Meets Envoy

GF131330 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Salih Abu Bakr Ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of energy and minerals, received in his office today Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, the USSR ambassador in Aden. During the meeting, they discussed aspects of economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Ibn Husaynun expressed congratulations on the success of the 27th CPSU Congress. He praised the USSR's internationalist stand in support of the struggle of progressive countries. For his part, the USSR ambassador affirmed continued Soviet support for the PDRY to develop and construct the social and economic life of our Yemeni people.

YAR PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

GF151824 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received a message from the Soviet leadership on bilateral relations and on current Arab and international issues.

The brother president expressed his great satisfaction with the contents of the Soviet leaders' message. The message was delivered to him by USSR Ambassador in Sanaa Anatoliy Ivanovich Filev during a meeting with the brother president in his office at the presidential palace. The meeting was attended by Brother Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chief of the central planning organ.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR EGYPT

LD181108 Mosocw TASS in English 1034 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 18 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Pavel Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Cairo today for an official visit. On the delegation are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- Sergey Losev, Anatoliy Mayorets, Nikolay Popov and Dzhanikul Yusupov.

At the airport the delegation were seen off by Avgust Voss, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other officials, as well as by Salah al-Din Hasan Basyuni, the ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the USSR.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

NC122245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2218 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Mar (MENA) -- Aleksandr Belonogov, the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, has affirmed that Egyptian-Soviet relations have recently demonstrated certain positive developments in cultural, economic, and political areas.

In a statement to be published in AL-AKHBAR tomorrow, the Soviet ambassador said that the ties have gradually become active, due to interest on both sides. This, the ambassador added, is clearly evident in the resumption of parliamentary communication.

The Soviet ambassador noted that trade relations between Egypt and the USSR have improved, adding that negotiations will be held soon in Moscow to follow up on those in Cairo last year.

The Soviet ambassador commented that a 1987 trade agreement will be signed. Representatives of the two countries will review and define the protocol on scientific and cultural cooperation. Studies are currently underway on joint economic projects.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM GREETS AMIR OF KUWAIT

PM171645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report" "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, a telegram conveying to him and the friendly Kuwaiti people, on the occasion of Kuwait's national holiday, cordial congratulations and best wishes for success and prosperity. The telegram expressed confidence that Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, based on the principles of equality and respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, will continue to develop favorably, to the advantage of the peoples of the two countries, serve the cause of peace and international security, and foster the attainment of an all-embracing and just settlement in the Middle East.

In his telegram in reply, the amir of Kuwait expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations, and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and wished the great Soviet people progress and prosperity.

The telegram expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples will strengthen in their common interests and for the sake of peace and security in the Middle East.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT

Visits Ecuador

PA132340 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The congressional special commission for foreign affairs held a special session to welcome the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation that arrived this morning on an official visit. The visit will last until Sunday. The session began at 0700. Later, at 1700, the national congress convened a general session to welcome the Soviet parliamentarians. A special program has been prepared for the delegation during their stay in Ecuador.

Meets Vice President

PM171101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Quito, 15 Mar -- The members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Ya. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit, have met with Ecuadoran Vice President Blasco Penaherrera Padilla. During the talk which took place, the Ecuadoran vice president expressed the hope that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit will promote the further development of relations between the two countries. The leader of the Soviet delegation presented Blasco Penaherrera Padilla with a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero.

The Ecuadoran Government wholly and fully supports the proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons, halt the arms race, and create an all embracing system of international security voiced in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January Statement this year and in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, Diego (Paredes), first deputy foreign minister of Ecuador, said in a talk with the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation members. He noted that these proposals reflect the peoples' legitimate desire to live in peace and security. The first deputy foreign minister of Ecuador stressed that his country has always supported any proposals to limit the arms race, eliminate nuclear weapons, and use the funds spent on the arms race for the needs of the peoples' socio-economic development.

Arrives in Venezuela

LD171212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0734 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Caracas, 17 Mar (TASS) -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Yan Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived here for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Venezuelan parliament. The delegation was met at the Maquetia International Airport by Reinaldo Leandro Mora, president of the Venezuelan Congress; Leonardo Ferrer, Congress vice president, and other parliamentarians.

On his arrival Vagris made a statement in which he thanked the Venezuelan Congress for the courteous invitation to visit the country. He noted that the present visit would serve to further rapprochement between the peoples of the two countries and would strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation which are developing on the basis of respect for the principles of sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. Speaking in reply, R. Leandro Mora expressed the hope that the Soviet delegation's visit would be an important contribution towards strengthening peace and mutual understanding, and would continue the tradition of parliamentary ties between the USSR and Venezuela.